The Bombay Gazette.

No 7,119.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ...	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,, ...	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,, ...	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...	,, 0 2½

As. or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Page—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,461 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander B. B Smith, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 5th December 1871, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Dec. 5	Leave Colombo	Dec. 15
,, Carwar	,, 7	,, Galle	,, 15
,, Mangalore	,, 8	,, Pondicherry	,, 19
,, Cannanore	,, 9	,, Madras	,, 21
,, Tellicherry	,, 9	,, Coconada	,, 23
,, Calicut	,, 10	,, Vizagapatam	,, 24
,, Beypore	,, 10	,, Bimlipatam	,, 24
,, Cochin	,, 11	,, Gopalpore	,, 25
,, Alleppy	,, 12	,, False Point	,, 26
,, Tuticorin	,, 13	Arrive CALCUTTA	,, 27

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,030 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th December 1871, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Dec. 11	Leave BUSSORAH	Dec. 29
,, Kurrachee	,, 16	,, Fao	,, 30
,, Guadur	,, 16	,, Bushire	,, 30
			Jan.
,, Muscat	,, 18	,, Linga	,, 2
,, Bunder Abbas	,, 20	,, Bunder Abbas	,, 3
,, Linga	,, 22	,, Muscat	,, 5
,, Bushire	,, 24	,, Guadur	,, 7
Arrive BUSSORAH	,, 27	Arrive BOMBAY	,, 13

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Raffin, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on MONDAY evening for Bombay :—

Honore	Malwan
Onjuneeli	Vingorla
Ratnaghery	Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to Jeewajee Vittal, 73, Bazaar Gate Street ; or 45, Kolbadevi Road ; or T. G. Fernandes, Coach-builder, Byculla, opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Russian Steam Navigation Trading and Odessa Railway Company have established a regular service between Odessa and Bombay.

IN accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 600-Horse Power, 2,310 Tons, Captain Gerkke, is expected here about the 10th of January next, and will have quick despatch.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February last, a direct Goods service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburgh, at reduced rates. For Freight, &c., apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th November 1871.

£45 TO ENGLAND.

THE magnificent first-class Steam-ship FLORA, 3,112 Tons, 400 H.P., Commander [illegible], will leave Bombay for the Lands with India, on or about the 10th DECEMBER next. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste.....	£ 50 0	£ 35 0	£ 20 0
,, Port Said...	£ 37 0	£ 23 0	£ 14 0
,, Suez	£ 35 0	£ 22 0	£ 13 0

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 12 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden.....	£22	£15	.....	£47
Suez	36	24	.....	8
Port Said.....	38	24	.....	9
Alexandria.....	39	25	.....	9-10
Messina	50	34	.....	14
Naples	50	34	.....	14
Leghorn	50	34	.....	14
Genoa	50	34	.....	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa).....	52	.....	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

EGITTO, on TUESDAY, 5th December 1871.

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 2nd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN (3,128 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain D. Reynolson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 330

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU (1,538 tons and 300 H.P.), will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 7th December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 5th December.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship INVERNESS, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th November 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a small quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

Few articles of Plateware, such as Hotwater Curry Dishes, for Pitchers, Tea Sets, double branched and Chamber Candlesticks, &c., &c.

Twenty Sets of Trolly Wheels, complete with axels.

At 1 P.M.

1 English-built Mail Phaeton.
1 ditto double-seated Miniature Brougham.
1 Powerful Bay Horse.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Hotel Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain-ware, a first-rate Mahogany Medium size Slate Billiard Table, by Thurston, a full-toned Cottage Piano, by Collard and Collard, handsome plated 3, 4 and 6 light Lamps, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th, THURSDAY, the 7th, and FRIDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Proprietor of the Clarendon Family Hotel, the valuable Hotel Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 6 days before the day of Sale.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Miniature Billiard Table, Sewing Machines, Piano, Harmonium, Carriage, Brougham, Horses, Ferns, Plants, &c., &c., at The Fernery Government Gate Road, Parell.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the property of R. B. Duncan, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Groceries, a first-class Mahogany Sympathetic Grand Square Piano by Novelty & Co., a handsome English-built double-seated Brougham by Peters, Horses, two sets of double Bullock Harness, Plants, &c., at No. 125, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Framjee Bora, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany full size Slate Billiard Table, by J. Bennett and Co., a fine full-toned Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by John Broadwood and Sons, a large collection of Choice Plants, &c., &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 18th, and TUESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, &c., the property of C. E. Bent, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1871.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Offices.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street, Fort.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjer-Bagh."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

For the October Season.—A BUNGALOW at Matheran (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,

at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

W. WATSON AND CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

23, APOLLO STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

NEW INLAND POSTAGE PAPER TO FOLD ONCE, WITH THE SQUARE ENVELOPE, weighing under Half-a-Tola.

Attention is respectfully directed to the above, which supplies a want experienced by many.

A Specimen Packet of Assorted Papers, with a pleasant Surface for the half anna postage.

A quire of Paper and 100 Envelopes, Rs. 3-8-0.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND,

Proceeding Up-country,

Can be supplied with

TIFFIN BASKETS

For two, three, or four persons ; fitted in various degrees of completeness,

At

Rs. 20 ; 22-8 ; 30 ; 33 ; 40 ; 45 ; 50 ; 54 ; 56 ; and 60 ;

Dram Flasks ; Sandwich Cases ;

CORKSCREWS ; LEVER KNIVES ; CUTLERY ;

Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique ;

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c. ;

WINES ; LIQUORS ;

Soda and other Aerated Waters,

And

Other requisities for comfort in travelling, by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WELCH, MARGETSON & Co., 16 & 17, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

MANUFACTURERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN.

GENTLEMEN'S TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS, FLANNELS, SPUN SILK and FANCY COTTON SHIRTINGS, SCARVES, SCARFS, MUFFLERS, PUGGAREES, BRACES, BELTS, SILK and CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, RUGS, UMBRELLAS, PORTMANTEAUX, HAT CASES, &c., &c.

Manufactories, { BRIDE PLACE, SOUTHWARK ; ROYLE STREET, LONDONDERRY. Established 1826.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists forwarded on application.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1868, MOTERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Soare Ragoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary, of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1859 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE GREGORYS' FAREWELL TO BOMBAY, THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, A MID-DAY PERFORMANCE,

Arranged to suit the convenience of Suburban Families and Children.

Special selections will be made from the numerous attractions of this popular Company for the little Masters and Mistresses, including those great favorites with old and young.

Doors open at 2-30 ; commence at 3. Carriages for 5.

Admission—Rs. 3, 2, and 1 ; Children, half-price.

Schools, one-fourth the usual price.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY,

NEW PROGRAMME, NEW SONGS, NEW FEATS, NEW PANTOMIME OF HARLEQUIN SKELETON.

MONDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 4TH,

BENEFIT OF PROFESSOR GREGORY,

Under the patronage of a large number of influential Residents.

A Great Programme by the Gregorys, including,

A GREAT ASSAULT AT ARMS.

In which Professor Gregory, his Sons, and other Competitors will take part.

Throughout Great Britain Prof. Gregory has earned for himself the envied title of "Father of the Modern School of Arms," and has personally received the highest encomiums from F. M. H. R. H. The Duke of Cambridge and some of the greatest military dignitaries.

Plan of Reserve Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Fort.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH PERFORMANCE.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA.

MONDAY, 4th DECEMBER, 1871.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

Introductory Overture ..... Le Domino Noir.
Ballad..... "Little Maud" ..... Mrs. S. Herbert.
Chanson Bohemienne.."Song of the Gipsy"... Madame Carson.

COMIC SKETCH,

INTRODUCING THE ORIGINAL SONG,

THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD,

DAVE CARSON.

Violin Fantasia.." Elegante" ..... Mons. Semeladis.
Song ..... "Milly and I" ..... Mr. S. Herbert.
La Fauvette ..... "Le Caid" ..... Madame Carson.

PART THIRD, TO CONCLUDE WITH DAVE CARSON'S ORIGINAL AND DESCRIPTIVE VOCAL SKETCH, ENTITLED,

THE BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

AN EXPOSITION OF SEEN MYSTERIES.

PART SECOND.

Ballad..... "The Bloom is on the Rye"... Mrs. S. Herbert.

Miss CARPENTER IN DEFENCE OF THE FAIR SEX.

DAVE CARSON.

Violin Solo..... "Ma Celine" ..... Mons. Semeladis.
Love's Request ..." Liebe's Bitte" ..... Mr. S. Herbert.
Romanza ..... "The Daughter of the Regt." Madame Carson.

THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH DAVE CARSON'S LIVING PHOTOGRAPH OF THE BENGALEE BABOO.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle...Rs. 4 0 0 | Gallery .....Rs. 2 0 0
Stalls ..... 3 0 0 | Pit 1 0 0

Children—Half price.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at 9 P.M.

Reserved Seat Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Carriages may be ordered at 11 P.M.

BRILLIANT AND NOVEL SCENIC EFFECTS!

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY WILL APPEAR FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 2nd DECEMBER, In their popular play of

DADE-DURIAV, OR

GOD, THE PROTECTOR OF KHUSHRO.

Brilliant and Novel Scenic Effects, of Boisterous Sea, Terrific ship-wreck, Furious Tempest, Deafening Thunder, Heavy Lightning, &c., &c., have been introduced on a Bombay Stage for the first time, and worked by Machinery, got up at a great expense and trouble.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY A LAUGHABLE FARCE.

Admission at usual low rates.

MR. R. J. ABRAHAM, Solicitor, has CHANGED his OFFICE to ASH LANE, opposite Old Bank of Bombay, from THIS DATE.

1st December 1871.

NOTICE.—KEROBA NARAYEN BHENDY, Manager of the Temple of SHREE LUXMEE VENKUTESH, near Bazaar Gate, in Bonah Bazaar Street, Fort, requests the attendance of all the Hindoos at RATH JATRA, which will fall on SUNDAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, between 3½ and 11 o'clock in the evening, at the usual place.

Bombay, 2nd December 1871.

TENDERS addressed to the Municipal Commissioner will be received up to noon of the 11th instant, for the supply of BULLOCKS for the use of the CONSERVANCY and NIGHT BRANCHES of the Public Health Department during 1872.

Tenders should specify the rates per pair of Bullocks per day, with Drivers, and a separate rate without Drivers.

Full information as to the probable number required, &c., can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

1st December 1871.

NOTIFICATION OF THE ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, UNDER SECTIONS II. and III. of THE MUNICIPAL LOAN BILL.—It is hereby notified, that the Undersigned did, on FRIDAY, the 1st instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rs. 16,000, being the TWENTY-NINTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the 15 LAC LOAN, with interest ; and also the sum of Rs. 14,000, being the TWENTY-NINTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

T. C. HOPE, Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 1st December 1871.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of STATIONERY for all Departments of the Municipality, commencing from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1872, will be received by the Undersigned up to 5 o'clock P.M. on the 15th instant, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P.M.

Tenders to be marked "Tenders for Supply of Stationery."

T. C. HOPE, Acting Municipal Commissioner.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS as under will be received by the Acting Municipal Commissioner up to 5 P.M. on the 15th instant :—

1. For the PRINTING required by all the Departments of the MUNICIPALITY from the 1st JANUARY to the 31st DECEMBER 1872, inclusive supplying Paper.
2. For the PRINTING ONLY, during the same period, the Paper being supplied by the Municipality.
3. For the SUPPLY of PAPER ONLY.

Samples of all the Forms, &c., in use and the qualities of Paper can be seen at this Office between the hours of 3 o'clock and 5 o'clock P.M., daily, on and after the 6th instant.

Tenders to be marked "For Printing and the Supply of Stationery," or as the case may be.

T. C. HOPE, Acting Municipal Commissioner.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

The Committee invites TENDERS for the Supply of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES for ONE YEAR, commencing 1st January 1872, as per Schedules :—

Beef, Mutton, Milk, Bread, Flour, Rolong, Rice, Plums, Tea, Sugar, Oil, Firewood, Charcoal, Vegetables of sorts, Country Shoes, and many other articles in use, concerning which full information as to probable quantities, present rates, &c., &c., will be furnished upon application.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at the Secretary's Office, Byculla Schools.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest, nor to assign any reason for the rejection of any, Tender.

Tenders will be received up to the 22nd December 1871.

W. P. WALSHE, Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

Byculla Schools, 1st December 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,250 tons, and 350 Horse Power, G. A. Hasson, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL, viâ SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 15th February 1872.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool, viâ Suez Canal, 1st Class .....Rs. 500
Do. Do. 2nd Class ..... 350 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez, 1st Class 350
Do. 2nd Class 225

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1871.

STEAM TO CUTCH MANDVIE.

THE s.s. GOGAH will be despatched from CARNAC BUNDER to CUTCH MANDVIE on MONDAY AFTERNOON, the 4th instant, calling at Veraval and Porebunder.

For Freight, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD,

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 2nd December 1871.

NOTICE.—The Steam Ship STEPHENSONS will leave at 4 P.M. on SATURDAY. Passengers should embark at 2 o'clock.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st December 1871.

STEAM BOILER.—To be SOLD, a double flued CYLINDRICAL BOILER, 20 feet long, 6 feet diam., each flue 26 inch diam., tapering down to 19 inches.—Apply to Messrs. RICHARDSON, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB will appear, for the third time this season, on

SATURDAY, 2nd DECEMBER, 1871,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

RIGHT WOR. BRO. HON'BLE J. GIBBS, District Grand Master, United Grand Lodge of England, AND THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.

The Performance will commence with the Romantic Drama of

THE ROBBER OF THE RHINE,

AND CONCLUDE WITH THE VERY LAUGHABLE FARCE OF

FISH OUT OF WATER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.....Rs. 4 Stalls .....Rs. 2
Box ..... ,, 3 Gallery ..... ,, 1½
Pit Rs. 1.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre on the Night of Performance.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Performance to commence at 9 P.M. precisely.

TO COAL MERCHANTS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY, for ONE YEAR, of BEST LAIDLY WELSH HARTLEY COAL, to the BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY, Limited, to be delivered at the Press House at Colaba from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered.

Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Coal" will be received up to noon on SATURDAY, the 9th December 1871.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Directors,

BRICE, BROWN, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Bombay Press Co., Ltd.

TENDER OF LANDING COAL.—The BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited, is prepared to receive TENDERS for the LANDING and CONVEYANCE of COAL and GOODS from Ships in the Harbour or from the Bunders as may be required, to the Gas Works, Chinchpoogly, during the year 1872. The Specification and Form of Tender can be had on payment of Re. 1, and all information obtained at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock. Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tenders for Landing Coal, &c.," to be addressed to the Undersigned and sent in at or before noon of the 12th December.

The Company does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

PH. EDINGER, Jr., Deputy Manager and Engineer.

1st December 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of SIX HUNDRED TONS of STEAM COAL, to be DELIVERED at the FLOATING FUMIGATING STATION in such quantities as may from time to time be required during eight months, from the date of acceptance of the Contract.

Tenders should be sent in on or before the 4th proximo, to the Office of the Undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Supply of Coal," and addressed to the Undersigned and sent in at or before noon of the 12th December.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C.E., Deputy Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Municipality, Bombay, 30th Nov. 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TALLOW.—Tenders are invited for the supply of such quantities of pure, clean TALLOW, as the Company may require, during 6 months commencing 1st January 1872 (estimated at 80 tons).

Sealed Tenders endorsed "TENDER for TALLOW," and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th proximo.

A sm ll sample must accompany each Tender.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated total value of the Tallow to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WM. WARDEN MORICE.

Stores Office, Byculla, 18th November 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for a SUPPLY of CLOTHING, consisting of Woollen, Blue Drill, and White Longcloth Coats and Trousers, Turkey Red and Blue Turbans, Leather Belts and Badges, for the use of the Servants of the Company for one year.

Deliveries of the Clothing must commence on the 15th January and be completed by the 28th February 1872.

Full particulars, with patterns of the articles required, and information of the numbers of each, will be given on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders must be sent to the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, not later than the 6th proximo.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Persons whose Tenders may be accepted will be required to lodge, as security for the fulfilment of the same, a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the aggregate value of the Clothing to be supplied by them.

WM. WARDEN MORICE.

Bombay, Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 16th November 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay.

I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 4th day of December 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to proceed with the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1872.

F. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 30th November 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY OF BOMBAY, will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on MONDAY the 4th day of December 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider—

1. Letter from Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Ravenscroft, No. 3239, General Department, dated 8th November 1871, transmitting the following papers :—

Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the present condition of the Finances of the Bombay Municipality, and the efficacy of the action of the Controller (with Appendices.)

Letter from Mr. A. T. Crawford, No. 4096, dated 29th October 1871, offering his explanation on the above.

Letter from Mr. W. Maidment, Controller of Municipal Accounts, No. 1012, dated 27th October 1871, submitting his explanation on the above.

2. Letter from Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Ravenscroft, No. 3300 of 1871, dated 16th November 1871, forwarding Government Resolution on the Report of Mr. Hope's Committee regarding the state of Municipal Finances, and the explanation furnished thereon by the Municipal Commissioner and the Controller of Municipal Accounts.

3. Letter from Acting Chief Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 3492, dated 22nd November 1871, forwarding copy of a Government Resolution on the subject of the resignation of Mr. Maidment.

4. Letter from the Accountant General, No. G—3107 of 1871-72, dated 22nd November 1871, requesting to be furnished with a copy of the Report of the Meetings of the Justices with reference to Mr. Hope's Committee's Report and the Orders of the Bombay Government thereon.

F. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 24th November 1871.

AFTER the disposal of the above Business, the following will be considered :—

Letter from Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Ravenscroft, No. 3490 of 1871, General Department, dated 27th November 1871, on the subject of the appointment of Mr. Hope to act as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and on the abolition of the office of Controller.

Dr. T. G. Hewlett will move—

"That Captain Tulloch, R.E., Executive Engineer, be allowed six months' leave of absence on medical certificate from the date of his departure from Bombay."

On the Resolution of Government censuring the late Commissioner and Controller, it will be proposed by Mr. H. Maxwell, and seconded by Mr. Narayen Vasudevjee, "That this Bench, while acknowledging, with regret, the justice of the cens

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET better. Colaba Land shares in demand at Rs. 1,470. Other shares firmer.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Numl. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p.c.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
24,000	1,000	all	3 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	625
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do Ex. Issue	186
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	270
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
37,500	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	80
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,470
8,000	150	all		Prem Land & Pier Co. Ld.	126
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	810
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Fort Canning Land Company Limited	360

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	109-1/3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	43-1/2	do.	Ditto
.....	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	120-3/4	do.	Do. New Shares

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co
800	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning
500	5,000	all	.....	Bombay
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United
1,933	150	150	25*	Bunsee Mills
750	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning
750	2,000	all	250 p.a	Great Eastern
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.a	Manockji Petit's
200	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning
800	2,500	all	125*	Orient al
600	2,000	2,000	215 p.a	Royal

* For share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,250	250 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co
200	2,000	1,100	750 p.a	Albert Co. Kurrachee
250	3,000	350	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co
150	12,000	11,000	2000 p.a	Apollo Press Co
250	2,000	all	2150 p.a	Bombay Press Co
200	500	all	33 p.a	Do New
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company
600	1,500	all	40	Colaba Press
200	2,000	all	200 pc	East India Press Co
150	8,500	all	1000	Fort Press Co
200	2,000	1,000	100	Gunpowder Company Press Co
200	8,000	5,000	225 pc	Hydraulic Press Co
250	5,000	1,667	75 pc	Imperial Press Co
250	5,000	1,000	100 pc	Karrachee Press Co
2,000	400	200	60 pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co
199	2,500	all	250 pc	Prince of Wales Press
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pc	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation
58,250	50	all	4½ pc	Bombay Gas Company
600	2,000	300	21 pc	Karrachee Landing and Shipping Company
1,000	50	all	2 pc	Mechanics Bldgs Co
2,000	500	all	40 pc	Treacher & Co
3,000	250	all	6 pc	Vargas Patent Slip Co

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
.....	500	95	Jan '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	20	19½	...	China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅛d to 1s. 11 9/16d.
London Banks	2 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s 0 1/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	218

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.10-7
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	228
Five- Franc Pieces	228
Bar Silver	10½
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-8 to 16-9
Australian Gold	16-11
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 a.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110¾
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	102
Four per cent	99¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106¾
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1896-97	108¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	104
10 years' do.	107
5 years' do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per ct (2 f. 50 c.) of 71	92¾
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	90¾
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 17½) per Bond	139

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 25th November 1871.

Open 1,274 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,40,759	4	1
Merchandize	2,54,353	0	8
Electric Telegraph	1,108	3	0
Earth Trains	3,367	12	0
Total Rs.	4,29,395	3	9
Corresponding week last year open 1,184½ miles Total Rs	3,44,304	15	3
Increase	85,090	4	6

CALCUTTA.—27TH NOVEMBER.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents., at Rs. 99-4, or 0-12 discount, and small sums at Rs. 99-8, or 0-8 discount. A cross transaction at Rs. 99-2 against 4½ per cents. of 1872 at Rs. 102-2.

4½ per cents. of 1872 at Rs. 102.

4½ per cents. of 1870 at Rs. 105.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 111.

In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,680.

National Bank shares, heavy lots, at Rs. 93.

Delhi and London Bank shares at Rs. 150.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s ful shares at Rs. 355, and half shares at Rs. 177½.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—1ST DECEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 30th November, 7-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 30 minutes.

Via Turkey, 30th November, 6-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 37 hours 44 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 1st December, 1-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 55 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 30th November, 7-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 9 minutes.

Via Turkey, 30th November, 5-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 50 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 30th November, 5-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 30 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 30th November to 9 P.M. of the 1st December is as follows:—

To Bombay,	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	9 8	0 15
,, Galle	5 26	3 50
,, Kurrachee	5 42	0 6
,, Madras	0 24	0 6

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 1st Dec., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 1st Dec., 12 45 P.M.; via Turkey, 29th Nov., 6-25 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 30th Nov. 7-10 P.M.; via Turkey, 30th Nov., 5 15 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persia; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s. to £3
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships (Steamers)	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabolms & Colr bds	£1 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
...	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Sir Bartle Frere (s)	Hibbert	Cochin, Nov. 24.
	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	Kurrachee, Nov. 25.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Nov. 29.

DEPARTURE

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship John Peacock, Finlay, to Rangoon.

Barque Zephyrus, Dennis, to Rangoon.

Steamer Stephensons, Bray, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Bangalore, to Alexandria.

Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.

Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.

Brig Vestal, to Mozambique.

Hide Massenger, to Damaun.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
28 Futteh Raymancy, s Nazoda ..... Jedda, Aug. 17.
Sea of Albion ..... Hughes ..... London, Aug. 23.
Chibabuco ..... Ritchid ..... London, Aug. 8.
Pendragon ..... Newton ..... London, Aug. 1.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.
28 Berar ..... London.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.
27 Patna (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—30TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Medea, 95 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Haddon Hall, 15 cases sherry, 10 cases port, and 14 cases still hock, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Jumna, 30 cases sherry and 125 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Roodee, 60 cases sherry, 10 cases claret, and 34 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Walamo, 40 cases sherry and 20 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

British Nation, 30 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Saladin, 33 casks fire clay, M. A. Cader; 50 cases kerosine oil, H. E. Abdoola.

FROM GENOA.

Egitto, s, 50 cases brandy, C. Framjee and Co.

1ST DECEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sir Walter Scott, 1,200 bundles hoop iron, Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.

Annie Frost, 63 packages hemp rope, M. Newsom & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Saladin, 72 cases matches, B. Sasba & Co.; 6 casks lead pipes, A. H. A. Rymon; 50 rimlets coal tar, 14 casks white lead, and 30 drums linseed oil, H. F. Soares & Co.

Inverness, 30 cases oilmanstores, Bull & Co.

Yeddo, s, 10 cases tobacco, S Cassonjee.

Ispahan, s, 7 cases printing ink, Bombay E. S. Press.

FROM GENOA.

Egitto, s, 100 cases corks, N. A. and Sons; 100 cases brandy T. Hammond; 4 cases toys, pistols, John S. Elmore & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Egitto, s, 3 cases corks, Henry Rogers; 100 cases brandy, D. S. Kemp & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—30TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British Princess, 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

Eastern Light, 100 bales cotton, D. Hormusjee; 63 bales cotton, R. Rampurtap.

Prince Regent, 100 bales cotton, E. Lallbhoy; 109 bales coir yarn, P. Eduljee.

The Foundling, 125 bales cotton, L. Purbhoodass; 58 bales cotton, D. Sewdass; 9,500 dholls coir yarn, S. Pudomsee; 91 bales cotton, G. H. Fazul and Co; 39 bales Cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 43 bales cotton, G. Soonderjee; 200 cwts horns, H. M. Natha.

Stephensons, s, 63 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 20 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 28 bales cotton, K. Canjee; 26 bales cotton, M. Visram; 33 boxes bloodstone, A. Dorabjee.

Deccan, s, 52 bales cotton and 31 bales wool, M. Thackersy; 33 bales wool, H. Vussonjee; 50 bales cotton, N. Bomanjee.

Sir Walter Scott, 1,000 bales cott n, Leggatt and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan, s, 20 bundles deer horns, D. Hasson; 1 bale hides, W. Chandabhoy; 342 pieces E. teeth, R. Alliruza; 17 bundles E. teeth, B. Vullybhoy; 3 bundles and 101 pieces E. teeth, Surjorjee Captain; 187 pieces E. teeth, G. Nagjee; 3 cases tortoise shells, D. Hasson; 3 bundles E. teeth, A. Fazul; 9 bundles E. teeth, S. Durvesh; 26 bales hides, B. Sagan; 135 pieces E. teeth, C. Alloobhoy; 165 pieces E. teeth, K. Ramjee; 38 pieces E. teeth, A. Fazul; 5 cases mustaky, R. Jewraz; 6 cases fishmaws, R. Alladinbhoy.

FOR SUEZ.

Deccan, s, 1 bundle shawls, H. A. Babanee; 115 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Egitto, s, 25 bales hemp, S. Tyebjee.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Egitto, s, 200 bags pepper, Behrend Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Deccan, s, 85 bales cotton, D. Nurput.

Oriental, s, 43 bales cotton, G. Cullianjee.

1ST DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British Princess, 33 bales semna leaves, D. Samjee; 100 bales cotton, H. Jeena; 150 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.; 85 bales cotton, G. Moolchund.

Eastern Light, 200 bales cotton, M. Jamsetjee; 100 bales cotton, G. Hurdayall.

Prince Regent, 53 bales cotton, P. Rajpall; 65 bales cotton, E. Lallbhoy; 80 bales cotton, B. Curumsee; 3627 bundles coir yarn, V. Jairam.

The Foundling, 44 bales cotton, G. Futtaychund; 75 bales cotton, L. Purbhoodass; 124 bales cotton, T. Sosaunjo.

Stephensons, s, 12 bales hides, C. Munjee; 57 bales wool, C. Pitamber; 1 bale cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 41 bales cotton, G. Khairaz; 53 bales cotton, L. Nursey; 20 bales wool, K. Pitamber and Co.

Deccan, s, 85 bales cotton, S. Mooljee; 50 bales cotton, G. Toogkersey & Co.; 27 bales wool, M. Narranjee; 68 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Delhi, s, 50 bales wool, H. Kheldass; 52 bales cotton, M. Thackersy.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan, s, 20 cases cardamoms, W. B. Purdhan; 4 bales hides, B. Sagan; 15 cases peacock feathers, R. Mahomed; 34 cases mother o' pearl shells, R. Alladinbhoy; 6 bundles E. teeth, C. Ebram; 39 bundles E. teeth, B. Vullybhoy; 7 bundles E. teeth, S. Futtabhoy; 13 bundles E. teeth, S. Sirdarmull; 807 pieces R. teeth, M. Hurusukchund; 3 cases indigo, Volkart Brothers; 8 bundles E. teeth, S. Durvesh; 143 pieces E. teeth, S. Futtabhoy; 226 pieces and 13 bundles E. teeth, B. Vullybhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Egitto, s, 2 bags coffee, S. Tyebjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Egitto, s, 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir, and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Deccan, s, 45 bales cotton, L. Narronjee; 90 bales cotton, Kunkler, Pratsworck, and Co.

Delhi, s, 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Jules Seigfried and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Egitto, s, 40 bags pepper, Behrend Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental, s, 31 bales cotton, H. Nagsee and Co.; 110 bales cotton and 100 bales twist, J. Peerbhoy.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 1.

Wood, Colonel, 4th Bombay Rifles, on leave, from Baroda.

Ross, Captain, 2nd Queen's, on duty, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURE.—DECEMBER 1.

Jayakar, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTICE.

Bombay, 1st December 1871.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for Nov. 1871 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. except on Saturdays, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no moneys will be received after that hour, and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment :—

On Friday and Saturday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.

On Monday, the 4th, Officers on duty at the Presidency.

On Wednesday, the 6th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. or M. B.

On Friday, the 8th, H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I.

On Tuesday, the 12th, Gun Carriage Department.

On Wednesday, the 13th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Monday, the 19th, Ordnance Department.

On Wednesday, the 20th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

On Thursday, the 21st, Byculla Schools.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 28.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Capt C D Baynes, 1st Asst Supt, Rev Sur, Kurnool, examination leave for one month, from or after 10th Dec 1871.

H E the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointment :—

Mr James Thomson to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of South Arcot.

The Rev William Marshal, Sargeant Babington, BA., to be Chaplain of Vizagapatam.

Asst Surg William Mackie, MB, to officiate as Surg of the 2nd District, Presidency, during the absence of Surg Maj Colwin Smith, MD, on leave, or until further orders.

Under section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. Arthur Frederick Cox, Asst to the Collr and Mag of the district of North Arcot, is invested with the powers of a Sub Mag of the second class.

Mr. James Thomson is admitted as a Member of the Madras Civil Service from the 24th inst.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval :—

Cadre 32nd Regt N I.

Capt John Jeffreys Fulton Lt-Col S C, to have the position of Maj, and Lt, Bt Capt, William Stenhouse to be Capt, vice Grant retired, dated 28th Nov 1861.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lt-Col T Gillilan, of the S C, Controller of Military Accounts, on furlough for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Capt A H E Campbell, Cadre 2nd Regt Lt Cav, Comdt Resident's Escort at Hyderabad, and Offg Military Secy to the Resident, on furlough for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

Capt W L N Knyvett, of the S C, District Supt of Police, Bengal, on furlough for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Calcutta.

Surg Maj C Smith, M D, Surg, 2nd District, on furlough for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Capt H F de Lopzada, of the S C, is granted an extension of his leave to Europe from the 15th to the 17th Nov 1871, inclusive, to enable him to rejoin.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe :—

Col A H A Hervey, Infy, and Col C R Stainforth, Cav, Comdt 2nd Lt Cavry—Arrived at Bombay on the 17th Nov. 1871.

Lt R Stokoe, Infy Gen List, arrived at Madras on the 24th Nov. 1871.

The services of Capt C Hayter, S C, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, for appointment as Offg Wing Sub 2nd Infy Hyderabad Contingent.

Mr. W. C. Hayne, Asst Conservator of Tinnevelly Forests, is granted one month's privilege leave, from the date of departure from his district.

The Supt, Rev Sur, has granted to Mr H J Bullock, Sub Asst of No 8, Chingleput Survey Party, privilege leave of absence for sixty days, under section 16 of the Revised Rules, from the date of his availing himself of it.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Dec. 2	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 4	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 11	11 A.M.	
China	,, 7	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 21	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Bourbon, &c.	,, 2	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

The uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three Months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

In the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy..... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

HEAD MASTER—MR. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE,
(Late 2nd Master Albert College, Framlingham).

HEAD MISTRESS—Miss WATLING.

The above Church of England School, which teaches up to the University Standard for Matriculation, has now moved permanently into the upper-storied Bungalow that has been purchased for its accommodation in Love Lane—a spacious building with large Class Rooms and School Rooms. Dormitories up-stairs.

FEES—Varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month, according to age and requirements.

Boarders, for whom there is excellent accommodation, are received by the Head Master and Head Mistress

F. L. SHARPIN, M.A.,
Chaplain of Byculla and Hon. superintendent.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JOLLEY—November 29th, at 5, Military Square, the wife of Mr. D. Jolley, Harbour Master, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WATSON—December 1st, at the Esplanade Hotel, Archibald Douglas, the infant son of John Hudson Watson, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CUMMINS—November 28th, at Poonamallee Road, Madras, the wife of Mr. J. M. Cummins, of a son.

DON—November 28th, at the Free Church Manse, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. J. D. Don, of a daughter.

FAGAN—November 27th, at Mirzapore, the wife of Captain H. E. Fagan, H. M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

MURRAY—November 26th, at Moughyr, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Murray, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BURDETT—TOYE—November 16th, at St. Peter's, Fort William, Calcutta, the Rev. William Jerome Burdett, to Eliza Katharine, second daughter of the Rev. Joseph Toye, rector of St. David's, Exeter.

ONRAET—GOUTIERE—November 25th, at Benares, at the Cath lic Chapel, H. F. Onraet, Esq., of Raur Concern, Etah, to Maria, eldest daughter of A. F. Goutière, Esq. of Dhooree Ghaut, Azimghur.

DEATHS.

NEWCOMEN—November 26th, at Agra, Robert Gleadowe Newcomen, aged 49.

SACHE—November 28th, at Lucknow, of cholera, Mrs. J. Sache.

WILSON—November 24th, at Rawul Pindee, Dulley-Maryon Wilson, Royal Horse Artillery, aged 32.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India. Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1871.

THE official liquidator of the Old Bank of Bombay has filed a plaint against the former Directors of the Bank to recover damages for losses sustained by the shareholders through alleged illegal acts of the Board. All the Directors, official and commercial, are included in the suit, with the exception of those who are already exempted by the Statute of limitations. There are six servants of Government in the list ;—Mr. F. S. Chapman, Mr. C. E. Chapman, Mr. Lushington, Colonel Marriott, Colonel Ballard, and Mr. G. Norman. The object of filing the plaint at once is to prevent the running off of about £300,000 of the sum claimed by the shareholders, through the operation of the Statute of limitations; many loans of doubtful legality having already been excepted in this way. It will be for the shareholders, at their meeting in January, to determine what shall be the full amount for which proceedings ought to be taken, and also to decide whether the chance of recovering any portion of their money is sufficiently good to be worth the cost of legal proceedings. The ball has now fairly been set rolling, however, and it will not be easy to stop it in its course. Mr. Justice Bayley, in whose Court the plaint was presented, has accepted it; and summonses have already been issued to important witnesses to give evidence in the case.

ANY one who remembers the gushing telegrams interchanged between Mr. John Pender and his friends in London and Lord Mayo in India, on the occasion of the completion of the Red Sea cable last year, must feel slightly disappointed at seeing the results of that unbounded display of philanthropy. Eighteen months ago, the cable was to be a new civilising agent in binding the nations of the East and the West together in close bonds of fellowship and brotherly love. Now, the poetry of the enterprise has been quietly dropped out of sight, and the prosaic element of hard cash seems alone to have any attractions for the large-souled Directors who were wont to talk as if they intended to transmit all our messages for nothing. Telegraphic communication has been more regular and rapid since the cable was opened for traffic; but it is exceedingly and unnecessarily costly. The apologists of the Cable Company have always tried to throw on Government the blame of this heavy cost; but the fact appears to be that it is the Directors of the Cable Company who have recently brought the powerful influence of European capitalists to bear in order to compel poor Turkey, which held out for comparatively low rates, to charge as much for a telegram by the land line as is charged for a cable message. The result would have been that no telegram could be sent between England and India by any line for a less sum than about five pounds; but, fortunately for the interests of people who use the wire, the Turkish Government has had the courage to protest against being made the victim of the monopoly the Cable Company would like to establish. The appeal lodged by Turkey against the decision of the Berne conference will probably be rejected; but for a few months longer at all events the cheap line will be kept open, and we shall not be left entirely at the mercy of the close-fisted philanthropists of the Cable Company.

THE elements seem to be in league with the public of Bombay to thwart the obstinate resolution of the local Government to build the new Colaba Light house on a site which all navigators condemn. The ship with all the iron-work for the Lighthouse on board has been wrecked on Rodriguez island, near Mauritius; so that there must be a further delay of many months before fresh material can be brought out and the work proceeded with. Possibly, therefore, the Lighthouse blunder may not after all be consummated before we have a change of Government in Bombay, and get a ruler who will take a little trouble to attend to the business of his office, and will prefer the interests of the community to the caprices of the Secretary for Public Works. The favourite argument of engineers who oppose the project to put the Lighthouse at the extremity of the South-West Prong is that no example can be found anywhere for building a lighthouse in deep water. The peculiarity, however, of the Colaba reef is that it runs out two miles to seaward at almost the level of the spit of land on which the suburb of Colaba is built, and of which it is a continuation; and that consequently there is no high ground immediately at its back on the landward side, on which a light could be placed to make the danger conspicuous to ships at a great distance. For fully three months of the year, too, the weather at sea is so thick that even a good light cannot be easily made out, while the strong monsoon wind blows ships making our harbour directly on the Colaba Prongs. It follows, that no expense should be spared to place the light as far to seaward as possible, in close proximity to the danger, so that captains of ships may have every chance of being warned in time. The present lighthouse is quite sufficient for good navigators in ordinary weather; and the only object of the Government, in building a new one, was supposed to be to prevent less skilful commanders from wrecking their ships in bad weather. We assume, therefore, that the light ought to be so placed as to mark the seaward verge of the Prong, if, that is to say, as Mr. Ormiston cautiously put it, it be first ascertained that the foundations can be laid at all in the ground outside the reef. It was, of course, the duty of Government to find out in the first instance, by means of careful surveys, whether the deep water site could be made use of. The chances are, that there would not be the least difficulty in putting the lighthouse where nautical men wish to see it. If no lighthouses have yet been built in deep water, piers and forts have. We hear, indeed, that Colonel Jervoise, the Deputy Inspector General of Fortifications, who is now in India for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the fixed defences of the country, proposes to protect the entrance to Bombay harbour by two forts built in deep water on either side of the channel as far down the roadstead as Colaba Point, with all the bed of the channel beyond sown thickly with torpedoes. If it be thought practicable to put forts in such positions, why should there be more difficulty with a lighthouse?

WE take the following paragraph from the *Pioneer* :—

"The *Indian Economist* has an interesting article on the decimalization of the coinage, from which we learn that in the Bombay Presidency the practice has long obtained among the natives of making their mercantile calculations on a decimal system. This, as our contemporary says, is a fact not generally known; but it is worthy the attention of the Supreme Government as a sort of stepping-stone towards the introduction of decimal coinage generally throughout India. Accounts are, it seems, kept in Bombay in rupees, quarters, and *vees*—one hundred *vees* making the four annas, or quarter. The Government accounts were kept in Bombay in this way till the introduction of the present monetary system some thirty or forty years ago; but though discontinued by Government, both Europeans and natives still cling to the custom. This is a sufficiently close resemblance to a regular decimal coinage; but from our contemporary we learn that there is a still more perfect decimal system of account in use in Guzerat. In that district the rupee is divided into one hundred dokadas—a dokada being thus the thousandth part of a pound sterling. The natives are much more expert in making calculations in these dokadas than in rupees, annas, and pies. Of course we would not have it thought that, because this custom in prevalent in Bombay, we wish it at once introduced all over India; but it shows that, without any shock to native usage, partial approaches might be made towards its introduction."

Attention was called to "the fact not generally known" by the *Bombay Gazette* two months ago, when the question of decimalising the coinage was brought up for discussion by Mr. Molesworth. We pointed out, at the same time, that the fact of native merchants *keeping accounts on paper* in decimals is no argument whatever in favour of *changing the coins* in which the wages of the poorer classes are paid, and with which the people of Western India have now become familiar. We wish either the *Indian Economist* or the *Pioneer* would tell us why an unfortunate coolie, who has to receive so many annas and pies, should feel it any consolation, when he is puzzled by the new cents, to be told that his employer has always been in the habit of reckoning in hundredths of a rupee on paper. Why should the poor natives be perplexed with fear of change in what to them is a vital matter, merely to save the rich a little trouble in making their calculations? The Madras Chamber of Commerce sent in long ago to the Government of India an admirable letter which should have given the deathblow to this latest project of our rulers. The reply, in fact, was so complete and convincing that nothing has been left for other Chambers of Commerce in India to say—which is, perhaps, fortunate, as our own Chamber seems not to have the energy to speak out on any public question.

MR. P. M. MEHTA makes a slight mistake in supposing that the late Municipal Commissioner supplied Bombay with Vehar water, levelled the Fort walls, built the Elphinstone Circle and the new Government offices, and laid out all the broad roads on the Esplanade. But his spirited and well-written defence of Mr. Crawford does him honour; and, when he gets a little more experience, he will understand that, however admirable in many respects the character of his hero may be, it is ridiculous to talk of the injustice of removing from office a man who systematically violated the law. We do not suppose many persons will sympathize with Mr. Sorabjee Bunshaw, who considers himself "insulted" by fair discussion; and the East India Association would deserve to perish if it adopted the advice now offered it, not to have any papers read at its meetings that have not been first approved by a sub-committee. It would, however, have been in better taste not to raise at present another controversy about a matter that has already been discussed *ad nauseam*; and the presence of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee in the chair was no doubt calculated to awaken suspicions that the meeting was designed as a counter-demonstration to the recent meetings of the Bench of Justices and the rate-payers. Mr. Mehta had plenty of material for a good essay on Municipal government, without

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HEALTH OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE TARIFF TO INDIA.

LONDON, 30TH Nov.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has passed a quiet night, and is progressing favourably, though the fever is still unabated.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company has declared a dividend at the rate of three per cent. for the half-year.

The Porte has demanded a revision of the decisions of the Berne Conference by the Conference at Rome concerning the tariff for messages to India.

LONDON, 30TH Nov., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera, 7¾d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes..£14,500,000, Inc. £437,500

Bills discounted £16,250,000, Dec. £1,000,000

Bullion .....£24,375,000, Inc. £112,000

BOMBAY.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During November last 2,242 suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

THE *Hindoo Reformer*, with which the *Mitrodaya* has been amalgamated, will henceforward appear weekly instead of fortnightly.

ANTICIPATED VISIT OF THE GUICOWAR TO BOMBAY.—We hear it rumoured that the Guicowar intends to visit Bombay, and that he may be expected about Christmas time.

SURVEY OF HACK BUGGIES.—The survey of hack buggies plying in the town and island of Bombay commenced yesterday.

A GUJERATHI NEWSPAPER.—A new Gujerathi newspaper, to be called the *Charoter Bumnachar*, is shortly to be published at Kaira.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—The F. E. A. examination in connection with the Bombay University, which commenced on Monday, will terminate to-day.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.—Mr. H. M. Birdwood, late Acting Registrar of the High Court, has been appointed Acting Judge and Session Judge of Rutnagherry, in place of Mr. Izon.

POONA SPY RACES.—A meeting of the residents in Poona and Kirkee is to be held at the Gymkhana shed on Saturday next for the purpose of arranging for the Garrison Spy Race Meeting.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. Bulwant Bhickajee Wakharkar, B.A., first assistant Belgaum Sirdar's High School, has been appointed to act for Mr. M. M. Kunte, B.A., as head master Rajaram High School, Kolapoor.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced a Mussulman named Munjee Purdhan, an old offender, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for attempting to obtain by false pretences ten rupees in cash, belonging to Bharut Ramshair.

MOVEMENTS OF A MAHOMEDAN PRINCE.—A correspondent from Damaun informs us that a Mahomedan Prince from Dehli, who is now travelling in Gujerat, had been to Damaun on the 22nd November, where he was received by the Portuguese Government.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT POOR BOX.—The balance in the poor box is extremely low, and, as the demands on this fund are likely to increase on the approach of Christmas, the contributions of the charitable are much needed, and will be thankfully received.

THE HINDOO MAHARAJA OF NERIAD.—In consequence of the marriage of his nephew, the Maharaja of Neriad, in the Kaira collectorate, has issued invitations to a large number of his caste fellows at several stations, to be present at the marriage ceremony.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF SURAT.—It is reported that either Mr. Reid, late Acting Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Robertson, Collector of Taxes, is likely to be appointed Acting Collector of Surat, in place of Mr. T. C. Hope, who has been appointed Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay.

WANT OF A SCHOOL AT DEGAUM.—A correspondent of a Marathi paper complains that though the inhabitants of a village called Degaum, in the Wai talooka of the Sattara collectorate, have repeatedly prayed the educational authorities to open a Government school in their village, their petition has not been attended to as yet.

THE ACTION AGAINST THE "GUZERAT MITRA."—We hear that the action of libel against the *Guzerat Mitra*, brought by Mr. Inspector Dhunjeeshaw of the B.B. and C. I. Railway Police, and which was fixed for hearing on Monday before Mr. Wilson, full-power magistrate of Broach, has been postponed by mutual consent till Monday next.

THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.—We understand that the inhabitants of Mahim and other places intend to present a petition to Government praying for the removal of the office of the Commissioner of Police to Mazagon, where it was located before, as they find it inconvenient to go so great a distance as the Esplanade.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regt. N. I. at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March .....Hercules ..... Brepsant.
Cav. and Chorus (Op.) ....Il Templario..... Nicolai.
Quad. .....The Young Aristocrat ....Marriott.
Sel (Op.) .....Gemma de Vergy ..... Donizetti.
Valse .....Promotionen ..... Strass.
Galop .....Rattler..... Valentine.

CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST TWO POLICEMEN AT BROACH.—The other day a police naik and detective at Broach were charged before the full-power magistrate of the station with receiving gratification other than legal remuneration from one A. Hasum Anoo. They were convicted. The naik was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, and the detective to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

THE GIRGAUM TROUPE only perform in Bombay for a few days more, so that all who wish to see the clever gymnasts and performing dogs and monkeys will have but few more opportunities. At three o'clock this afternoon there will be a performance in the pavilion on the Esplanade specially for children, when the great favourites of the youngsters, Punch and Judy, will be added to the usual entertainment. On Monday night the performance will be for the benefit of Professor Gregory, when there will be a great assault of

THE American Evangelist, Rev. W. Taylor, who has been holding meetings in the American Mission Church for the last three weeks, will again preach in English in the Free Mission Church, Khetwady, on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. Mr. Taylor will also have two meetings daily, viz., one in the evening at half-past seven in the Hall of the Free Church Institution, Khetwady, beginning from Sunday evening the 3rd instant, and another in the morning at 7 o'clock in the Free Church Boarding School, Chowpatty, beginning from Monday, the 4th instant. These meetings will be conducted without an interpreter. Both Europeans and English-speaking natives are invited to attend.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—As will be seen from our advertising columns, these talented amateurs perform to-night for the first time this season, their popular play of "Dade-Duriav," or "God, the Protector of Khushro," being an adaptation into Guzerates of Shakspeare's play of "Pericles." The play had a successful run for several nights last season, and was highly approved of. Several novel and brilliant scenes have been added since then. A boisterous sea, a terrible shipwreck, furious tempest, deafening thunder, brilliant lightning, and such other scenes are made to work by machinery got up at great expense and trouble. The efforts of the company are praiseworthy, and deserve to be amply rewarded. The play to-night is to be followed by a new farce.

PARSEE THEATRICALS.

We would draw the attention of our readers to the announcement which appears in another column that the members of the Elphinstone Dramatic Association will appear to-night at the Grant Road Theatre. The pieces set down for performance are "Fish out of Water" and "The Robber of the Rhine." In both of these, the Parsee amateurs have already shown considerable talent, and if they are encouraged with a good house to-night not only will they have spirit to give a better representation of them than hitherto, but they will have an inducement to go forward in the direction of making further efforts as caterers for the public entertainment.

HIGH COURT.—2ND DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

37-71—G. J. Mody—Wasso dew Ballajee *v.* Luxmon bin Tonnage &c. and another—Thacker and Chalk.

51-71—In Person—Ahamedjee Muamoojee *v.* Essoojee Ismail and another—Dallas and Lynch.

69-71—In Person—Buttonsee Soondejee and another *v.* Heemtram Meghraj and another—J. Gopal.

61-71—C. Tyabjee—Gunputrao Vincope *v.* Dadabhoy Dossabhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

65-71—Shapurjee and Thackurdass—Cumulsey Premjee *v.* Tulsickmund Manockchund—Jefferson and Payne.

75-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Pelle—Vurjeevundass Madhowdass and another *v.* Maunmohundass Davidass—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

829-67—Jefferson and Payne—Madhowjee Dayal *v.* Nurrotom Narayen and others—Thacker and Chalk.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

653-70—Dallas and Lynch—Cooverbai, widow, *v.* Maneckbai, widow—C. Tyabjee, and Thacker and Chalk.

674-70—Leathes and Crawford—Memon Abdool Gunney *v.* Memon Rahimtoolla and others—C. Tyabjee, and Dallas and Lynch.

315-70—H. E. Hope—Fatmabeebee *v.* Sha Vundravundas Vijlal—G. J. Mody.

932-70—Leathes and Crawford—Ramjee Setiba and another *v.* Moorar Poonja—Dallas and Lynch.

949-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Pelle—Joharimull Dulsookrai *v.* Nagindas Myral—C. Tyabjee.

20-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Hajee Mahomed Yesoof *v.* Mahomed Hoossein—Jefferson and Payne.

28-71—C. Tyabjee—The Hon. A. R. Scoble, Advocate General, and others *v.* Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Keir, Prescot, and Winter, and Hearn, Cleveland, and Pelle.

42-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Mitha Munjee *v.* Mahomed Ludha—Leathes and Crawford.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ADVENT SUNDAY, 3RD DEC. 1871.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 AM—1st celebration of Holy Communion.

11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 24 and 349.

4-45 PM—Catechising.

5-30 PM—Litany.

6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 339, 37, and 30.

The offertories will be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 AM—Holy Communion (celebration).

11 AM—Matins (as far as 3rd Collect). Holy Communion (2nd celebration) and Sermon. Hymn 35.

6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 34, 39, and 36.

Being the first Sunday in the month there will be an offertory at the Evening Service as well as in the Morning.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7 AM—Celebration of Holy Communion.

11 AM—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 33 (Hark, a thrilling voice is sounding), and 86 (All glory, land, and honour.)

6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 36 (O come, O come, Emmanuel), 39 (Lo He comes), and 221 (Day of Wrath.)

Collections for church expenses and the poor.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

11 AM—Litany, ante-Communion, Sermon, and celebration of Holy Communion.

6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Offertories at both Services for Church expenses and relief of the poor.

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 AM—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.

8 PM—At No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

(CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.)

11 AM—Morning Service (Communion) 11 A.M.

Psalm 100 (Tune, Savoy—99.)

Paraphrase 44-3, (Tune, Grafenberg—134.)

Paraphrase 35-3, (Tune, Communion—55.)

Paraphrase 60, (Tune, Evan—132.)

6 PM—Evening Service. (Missionary Source, Rev. W. Ferguson, Chumba.)

Hymn 104, (Tune, Morning Light—265.)

Psalm 67, (Tune, Prague—114.)

Paraphrase 65-3 (Tune, St. Ann's—36.)

Anthem—"Arise, shine, for thy light is come."

Evening Service, Wednesday, 7 P.M.

Collections for the poor.

SHIPPING ITEM.

THE S. S. STEPHENSON, 865 tons, Captain Bray, will sail to-day for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 720 bales of wool, 933 ewts. of cotton, 331 ewts. of hemp, 300 ewts. of horns, and the following passengers:—Major [illegible] Harlane, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Kaye, and [illegible].

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.		
	H. M.	Ft.	In.		H. M.	Ft.	In.	
1	2 23 m	4	9		8 26 m	1	10	
2	2 55 m	4	2		9 11 m	1	8	
3	3 28 m	4	2		9 54 m	1	7	
4	4 3 m	4	1		10 52 m	1	6	
5	4 36 m	3	8		11 50 m	1	6	
6	5 8 m	3	8		0 0 m	1	6	
7	5 41 m	3	9		0 47 m	1	7	
8	6 16 m	3	11		1 34 m	1	9	
9	6 52 m	4	1		2 19 m	2	0	
10	7 30 m	4	3		3 3 m	2	3	
11	8 10 m	4	5		3 45 m	2	6	
12	8 52 m	4	6		4 26 m	2	8	
13	9 42 m	4	7		5 10 m	2	9	
14	11 9 m	4	7		.....			
15	10 49 m	4	7		0 0 m	2	11	
16	0 17 m	2	9		1 19 m	3	1	
17	.....				1 36 m	2	6	
18	0 0 m	2	11		2 15 m	3	1	
19	1 19 m	3	1					
20	1 36 m	2	6					
21	2 15 m	3	1					

Saturday. ...	2	
Sunday...	3	
Monday...	4	
Tuesday...	5	
Wednesday ...	6	
Thursday ...	7	
Friday ...	8	

Last Quarter, 5th, 11h. 36m., A.M.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Deccan, 3,128 tons and 600 h. p., Captain D. Rennoldson, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Miss Hough. Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Hawes,
Mrs. Daniels, and child. and four children.
Mr. Sargeant.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. and Mrs. Hosney, and three children. Mr. Fraser.
Mr. T. R. McLellan.
Mr. Crichton.
Mr. Nightingale.
Mr. Berwick.
Mr. Hutchinson.
Mr. James Stewart.
Mr. Maine. Captain Rowlandson.
Lieut. and Mrs. Strahan.

FOR MALTA.

Brigadier-General and Mrs. Miss Waterfield.
Kaye.

FOR ADEN.

Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Dinsha. Mrs. Manockjee.
Mrs. Nanabhoy.

FAREWELL MEETINGS AT SURAT IN HONOR OF MR. T. C. HOPE.

As soon as it was known that Mr. T. C. Hope, the Collector and Magistrate of Surat, and President of the Surat Municipality, was appointed to act as Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, it was resolved by the leading members of the native community of that town to give a series of parties to him; and people vied with each other as to who would do the best honor to their departing Collector. But it was soon discovered that Mr. Hope had only two days to spare at Surat, namely, Monday and Tuesday last, so it was arranged between themselves to reduce the number of meetings to a minimum, and to combine to give him only two farewell parties. It will be seen from the sequel that Mr. Hope was one of the most popular Collectors who ever swayed the destinies of the people of that ancient and renowned city. All those who have come in contact with him, and those who happen to know him intimately, concur in the opinion that Mr. Hope is industrious, energetic, strict, kindhearted, and economic to a degree, in his public capacity. His ability as a civil officer of Government, his energy as Municipal Commissioner, his knowledge of finances and accounts, and his genuine love for work, are undoubted, and have received public recognition. It was hardly possible, therefore, that he would be allowed to leave Surat, where he had incessantly laboured for five years, without meeting with a hearty farewell at the hands of the inhabitants of the city.

On Monday afternoon, a special general meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Surat was held in the new and magnificent Municipal hall (the work of Mr. Hope), where nearly all the members were present. After the disposal of some routine business, the following resolution was proposed by Dr. Dossabhoy Pestonjee, seconded by Meer Goolam Baba, and unanimously carried:—

"That the Surat Municipality beg to tender to T. C. Hope, Esq., their best acknowledgments and thanks for the courtesy, ability, industry, and zeal with which he has, during the last five years, assisted in the thorough reorganization of the Municipality, has carried out to complete satisfaction the inundation and road improvement schemes, has introduced, for the first time, the scavenging system, and has devoted his best attention and energies to the improvement of the fire, watering, and lighting departments, and so ably fulfilled the duties of the chairman of the market sub-committee; and, regretting his separation, they trust that his transfer to the Bombay Municipal Commissionership may be only a prelude to his appointment to higher positions which he is so well qualified to fill."

Mr. Hope delivered an address in Gujerates, the substance of which was as follows:—

"As I am suddenly called away by Government at a period when the financial year has still between four and five months to run, and the future of the Municipality is not altogether free from difficulty, I think it only proper that before leaving I should give you as clear an exposition as possible of the state of your affairs. First, as to the finances proper. Two statements of the income and expenditure for seven months with a careful estimate of the remaining five, and contrasting both with the Budget as now laid before you, will be circulated as usual. You will perceive that the land sales, penalties, and some minor items show a considerable improvement, while in sale of refuse there is a falling off and larger remissions of arrears of halalcore cess than was anticipated, have been made. On the whole, the cash position, on the gross receipts of Rs. 2,70,512, mentioned in my Budget address, is Rs. 6,966 better than was anticipated. The expenditure has been conducted with so much ease, and small savings have accrued upon a variety of items too numerous to mention here. A few excesses have occurred under due sanction from time to time, a remission of Rs. 1,500 has been made to the toll contractor for the abandonment of certain obnoxious items of collection, special emergent works to the extent of Rs. 4,227 have been sanctioned by you, and the net result is a saving on the Budget Estimate of Rs. 950, making, with the improved receipts above mentioned, and the opening balance, an anticipated sum to credit on March 31st, 1872, of Rs 15,891. This result is in itself most favourable, but you are aware that it is independent of the liability for police charges which has been imposed by Bombay Act II. of 1871, the extent of this liability has been unknown until a few days ago, but an impression prevailed, and was shared in by myself, that it would amount to half the total charges, the remainder being borne by Provincial Funds, in that case about Rs. 9,000 or 10,000 would have been required and would have been provided without difficulty out of Rs. 15,891 above available, leaving us the usual current cash balance of Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 7,000. I regret, however, to inform you that I have within the last few days received from the Accountant General a claim for Rs. 18,054. I have lost no time in representing to higher authority that we should not be thus saddled with almost the entire cost of the police, and that if the demand be unalterable in future, it should be for this year reduced on account of the difficulty of meeting it caused by its being preferred thus late, when only four months remain in which to levy any fresh taxes which it may be indispensable to impose. At the same time it is my duty to tell you that the exigencies of the State may render relief impracticable, and to recommend you to provide without delay for about Rs. 8,000 by fresh taxation. When I took charge of my present position above five years ago, I expressed publicly my belief that the existing taxation was sufficient for your wants and that I should not attempt to enhance it. That pledge I have kept up to this date, for the only fresh impost has been the halalcore cess, which is not a tax, but a payment for service done, and a payment very much lower than the average paid privately to bhungees by the people at large under the old system. I regret that at parting I should be obliged for the first time to recommend to you a deviation from the principle followed hitherto, but you will feel with me that the necessity is caused solely by the new and unanticipated item of police. I now turn to the question of debt. Here I am glad to inform you, that at the close of the year our six per cent. Road Improvement Loan of Rs. 1,30,000 will have been reduced to Rs. 1,20,000, and our Nanpoora Road Loan of Rs. 50,000 will have dwindled to about Rs. 5,000. The five per cent. Inundation Works Loan of Rs. 50,000 remains untouched, under the terms of the certificates, but will fall due in January 1875 next, and ought then, in my opinion, to be renewed for such brief period as may be necessary to postpone it to the Road Improvement Loan, or, if it be more convenient, paid off by an addition, at 5 per cent., to the amount of the latter. Thus, your total ordinary debt will be Rs. 1,75,000, the liquidation of which is provided for by regular annual instalments, with which I trust nothing will tempt you to interfere; and will be effected in about five years more. There remains the important question of the refund claimed by Government of the advance of Rs. 97,223 made in 1864 for the Delhi Gate Road. You are aware that our non-liability for this amount under the original agreement has been urged, and that a memorial has also been solicited, whether on the ground of the partly Imperial character of the work, the claim of the city to some aid from Government in its large public works, or our inability to make good our claim by means of contributing all works of improvement for many years to come. The Imperial Government, while recognising our claim to remission, thought fit to impose the amount on Provincial Funds, and the Provincial Government has as yet not pressed the claim afresh. The question of imperial or provincial liability is not one which it is necessary for us to venture to discuss, but as there seems no reason why it should lead to a recovery of the amount from ourselves, I have not thought it necessary to make representation which the Bombay Government has been so good as to forward to the Government of India, and which I sincerely hope may prove successful. The above brief review will, I trust, suffice to show that we are fully prepared to recommend you to adopt, at least to any great degree, a course which might be unobjectionable, or rather perhaps imperatively necessary, in a larger sphere. The best advice therefore which I can give you is to follow a policy of careful economy, and self-denial, in regard to your income and expenditure as they have been watched hitherto, and to abstain from a variety of undertakings which, however tempting they may appear, cannot be achieved without, on the one hand, imposing burdens on the people of a city already more heavily taxed for Municipal purposes than any other in the Western Indian Mofussil. While, however, thus abstaining from extensive undertakings, you will find ample scope for action in what may be termed domestic administration. You are aware that it has been my constant effort to induce you to act for yourselves in the current work of the Municipality, that the managing committee is usually composed of only native members, that one committee, and attends to law cases, another to sanitary matters, and that I have never ceased to impress upon you the duty of going carefully into the details of the work laid before you. The Municipality is, I am glad to say, possessing such a highly competent Secretary as Mr. Pandoorung Balkrishna, and the tact and temper with which Mr. Heyne has conducted the Health Department under him are most praiseworthy. Mr. Jenkyns also acquits himself creditably as Public Prosecutor. The whole police is also much improved through the vigilance of Assistant Mr. Motiram Gokuldas, and the attention now paid to lines by the present discreet Superintendent, Mr. Hall. The Municipal Engineering Department is invariably promoted by the master's eye, and numerous arrangements with which you alone are the proper persons to deal. Good as I believe the administration to be, there is still room for improvement in many directions, by supervision of the proceedings of Darogas and contractors, by the administration of the halalcore cess, and the systematic suppression of nuisance by both examples and punishment. Rest assured that if you devote time to these regular duties you will have effected more material good to your fellow townsmen, and furthered the great object of the larger employment of natives by Government in the administration of affairs, than if you delivered scores of speeches at associations or public meetings or contributed lengthy articles to vernacular newspaper and pamphlet litterature. To work, rather than to talk, is what is most needed, and I earnestly hope that you will always endeavour to act upon this rule.

"With these few words of advice and encouragement I must now bid you farewell. Close as has been our connection for so many years, the parting is that of old and tried friends. Such I shall always consider you to be, and whether or not I am ultimately permitted to return to my work among you, I shall always labour where practicable to promote your welfare, and watch over your proceedings with affectionate interest."

The above speech was delivered in Guzerati, and from the able and smooth manner in which Mr. Hope spoke, it was evident that he possessed a splendid gift of language, and the delivery elicited well-merited applause from his hearers. As this was the last meeting of the Commissioners, he thanked them once more before parting, and on leaving the chair, he was presented with flowers, garlands, pawn-sooparee, rose-water, &c. He then proceeded on invitation to the house of Mr. Appajee Ramchunder, the Dufterdar of the Surat collectorate, where he was welcomed by a large assemblage of his friends. The streets and lanes leading to the house were well lit, and a band played several tunes during the short time that he stayed there. Similar receptions were accorded to him at the residences of Mr. Omedram Anundram and Mr. Jugjeewundas Khooshaldas, deputy magistrates.

Later in the evening, Fatma Ool Nisa Begum, the daughter of Meer Sudroodin Khan Bahadoor, the late Buxee (or State treasurer) of Surat, gave a farewell reception party to Mr. and Mrs. Hope, in her magnificent "Durrea Mahal," situated on the banks of the Taptee. Here the civil and military officers, a number of ladies, and a large assemblage of native gentlemen were present to do honour to Mr. and Mrs. Hope. The two streets converging at the base of this palace were brilliantly lit, and at the entrance was exhibited a grand drum-like lamp, bearing the word "Welcome" on one side and "Farewell" on the other. Refreshments were provided for the European and native visitors; and the efficient band of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry played several pieces of music at short intervals to the great delight of the party. This house has a large open terrace, where the whole party promenaded, enjoying the fine moonlight, which happened to be peculiarly bright that night. Below the palace, by the river side, in a spacious enclosure, in which brilliant fire-works were let off. Altogether a very pleasant evening was spent. Before parting Mr. and Mrs. Hope bade farewell to the noble hostess.

We reserve until Monday our report of the proceedings of the following day, which were more interesting than those above described.

IMPORTANT LAND SETTLEMENT CASE IN THE HIGH COURT.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE.)

VYKOONTA BAPOJEE *v.* COLONEL ANDERSON, Settlement Commissioner for the districts of Dharwar, Canara, Belgaum, Sattara and Kuludgee, and Mr. SHAW STEWART, Collector of Canara.

Mr. White, Advocate General—Your Lordship, I move for an *ex parte* order at the instance of Government and on behalf of the Settlement Commissioner for the districts of Canara, &c., and the Collector of Canara, for an order for a *rule nisi* under section 13 of the letters patent of the High Court of December 1865, to show cause why the suit that has been instituted in the District Court of Canara should not be removed into this Court to be tried and determined on its Original Jurisdiction Side. The 13th section of these letters patent ordain that the High Court of Bombay shall have power to remove and try and determine, as a Court of extraordinary original jurisdiction, any suit being or falling within the jurisdiction of any Court whether within or without the Presidency of Bombay. The High Court shall think proper to do so either on the ground of the parties agreeing to that application or for purposes of justice, the reasons for so doing being recorded in the proceedings of the High Court. Colonel Anderson's affidavit shows the nature of the questions raised in this suit, the importance of it to the public and the reasons why we submit to your Lordship that the case is one that should be removed here for trial under the section I have referred to. Colonel Anderson states in the first paragraph that all he affirms in succeeding paragraphs is true to the best of his belief. This is a representative case, and I am led to understand that five hundred other cases are dependent upon it.

The Chief Justice—Do they vary much?

Mr. White—In amount or in nature of claim?

The Chief Justice—In subject-matter.

Mr. White—I believe that points in this suit will decide the other five hundred. The affidavit sets forth that this suit has been brought against Colonel Anderson and the Collector for the purpose of trying the liability of the plaintiff to have an assessment of land revenue on his land in North Canara revised, under the provisions of the Bombay Act of 1865. The plaintiff alleges that a permanent settlement has been made of his land by virtue of a notification of the 26th March 1800 by Major Monroe. The defendants in the present suit have been authorised by Government to oppose this statement, and they contend that neither by the notification be-

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fore mentioned nor by any other guarantee issued by a competent authority has any definite settlement been granted, and that therefore the right of Government to assess the land is unaffected.

The Chief Justice—Was the Act referred to not passed before the annexation of Canara?

Mr. White—No, my lord. I think I am right in in saying that Canara was not annexed until 1864. The affidavit goes on to state that the questions raised in this suit involve the production and interpretation of a document of very old date, and of very great importance, inasmuch as that document, if it purports to confer a permanent settlement, is applicable not only to the plaintiff's land but also to a large portion of other land in that district held by many different parties, and it would deprive Government of the realisation of a large amount of its revenue by barring its right to make a revision of the settlement of that land. Upwards of five hundred suits have, I believe, been filed against Government or its representatives, and the amount of annual revenue dependent upon the settlement of these suits will not fall short of four lakhs of rupees. This suit was filed in June last, and ever since the revenue officers have been impeded in their duties at every step by landholders disputing their right, under their alleged permanent settlement—a fact which shows that there are many other parties who rely upon this document of Col. Monroe's; and no doubt if the lands are settled on the principle set up by the plaintiff they will also file suits. Unless this suit is settled quickly—by the end of January or the month of February—very great inconvenience will ensue, not only to Government, but also perhaps to the parties themselves. It is practically impossible to have the questions raised settled in the District Courts of Carwar. There is no regular bar there, and although it might be possible to get counsel from Calcutta or Bombay, still that could be done only at great expense, while the delay consequent on the difficulty of communication, it being almost necessary to go by sea for three days, would be embarrassing; and therefore it is that the case is asked to be transferred to Bombay. Your Lordship observes from what the affidavit discloses that the point raised in this suit will turn mainly upon the construction to be put upon a certain document, now of course of rather old date.

The Chief Justice—What language is the document in?

Mr. White—The original, my Lord, cannot be found, I am told, but there is some sort of translation relied on.

The Chief Justice—That rather adds to the difficulty of the case. When was this translation made?

Mr. White—The translation the plaintiffs have got is a Mahratta one.

The Chief Justice—In whose possession is it?

Mr. White—In the plaintiff's, purporting to be signed by Colonel Monroe.

The Chief Justice—Is it certified by any Government officer to be a correct translation?

Mr. White—We are not in a position to give your Lordship any further specific information about this document, beyond that the plaintiff produces a Mahratta document which is supposed to be a translation of some English document signed by Colonel Monroe, but which, I am instructed at present, does not appear to be in existence.

The Chief Justice—Then the Mahratta document is not disputed?

Mr. White—I do not know, my Lord. There will be questions arising apparently upon the competence of Colonel Monroe to pass such a document, and whether, in point of fact, it was passed by him, without any sanction of Government at all. It seems there is no record of it in the Government offices, nor does it appear in the course of the correspondence which Colonel Monroe had with Government at the time.

The Chief Justice—Has it been acted on for many years?

Mr. White—I do not know whether that may be. It seems they have some document, but I believe the whole question is in a most confused state, and I am not at present instructed by Government to give any undertaking on the subject.

The Chief Justice—In the first place it would put the plaintiff to the expense of coming here and bringing any witnesses he may require with him, and in the next, he will be compelled to employ a very much more expensive class of practitioner here.

Mr. White—But he must take a practitioner down to Canara, at any rate.

The Chief Justice—But because he chooses to indulge in an expensive luxury down there is no reason for compelling him to do it up here. It may be that that course would be taken to Canara at the expense of the whole batch of actual or intending plaintiffs.

Mr. White—The affidavit sets forth that there would be great difficulty in getting barristers going to Canara from Bombay to represent effectively either the interests of one party or the other.

The Chief Justice—I see it also suggests the difficulty of getting periodical steamers, but you might get over that by running one for yourselves. (A laugh.)

Mr. White—That would be rather expensive, to say nothing of incurring the evil of sea sickness for two or three days.

The Chief Justice—To which evil you do not seem to have any hesitation in subjecting the plaintiff and his witnesses. (Laughter.)

Mr. White—There is one apprehension we have about the extra costs which your Lordship speaks of, and it is this, that parties in the Mofussil are very much in the habit of overloading their case with witnesses. The plaintiff, if he knew the expenses were to be paid by Government, might bring up to Bombay the whole *posse comitatus* of Canara with him as witnesses, and Government would be saddled with their whole expenses.

The Chief Justice—Still you are putting him to a disadvantage.

Mr. White—In one way, but not in another. The plaintiffs will have the advantage of getting the matter tried in a way more satisfactory to themselves as well as to Government, besides saving money from being frittered away in appeals.

The Chief Justice—What time should be allowed for the return of his rule *nisi*?

Mr. White—About three weeks.

The Chief Justice—I think you will require to give a much longer time than that for notice to parties as to bringing up their appeals. Are you satisfied with that affidavit?

Mr. White—Yes, as far as grounds go.

The Chief Justice—At present I am disposed to grant you the rule *nisi* on the understanding that if it is to be made absolute it will most probably be on the promise of your bearing any extra costs in the matter. I shall make the order determinable before two Judges. I shall take it myself, and probably I shall ask Justice Melvill to sit with me. If being a Mofussil case, I think I should have the experience of an Appeal Judge with Mofussil experience.

Mr. White suggested that no special Judge should be named, as possibly Justice Melvill might be absent.

The Chief Justice—It is not necessary to name it in the order. That is my intention.

Mr. White then suggested that the order might be taken up on Saturday the 13th January.

The Chief Justice agreed to this, subject to what Mr. Registrar West might have to say as to the time stated.

As to the terms on which the rule *nisi* was to be granted,

The Chief Justice reminded Mr. White that he would be disposed to grant the rule on no other terms than that Government should undertake to pay extra expenses, and he told Mr. White that he had better consult upon that point those by whom he was instructed.

Mr. White agreed. He then asked that the order should run in the terms of the order in the Surat case, and that a copy of the order, under the seal of the Court, should be transmitted to the Judge of the Court at Canara.

It was agreed that the Surat form should be adopted, except that the Judge shall cause the order to be served on the plaintiff or the vakeel.

The Chief Justice—Should we make an order it must be understood clearly that I do not bind the Court to any expression of opinion upon the case. I leave it perfectly open to refuse to make it absolute hereafter; and you must be prepared to say whether you will incur extra expenses. I have heard that there are other cases and you will inquire whether they are founded on other reasons than that for which the rule *nisi* has been given.

Mr. White—I am told that they are all based upon this document of Col. Munroe.

The Chief Justice—It it turns out that there are serious points of difference from this case, your object in having it tried in Bombay will be defeated to a certain extent.

Mr. White—I understand there are minor differences in some of them, but the principle in all is the same.

The Chief Justice—At any rate, it will be a pleasant occupation for you, during the Christmas vacation, to study the pleadings in the 600 other suits. (Laughter.)

Mr. White remarked that he was told the plaintiff was not to be found at Carwar at present.

The Chief Justice then said that it would be better to make it understood that the Judge (of the Carwar Court) should serve the order according to the form of his Court, and that in the meantime proceedings be stayed. Three copies of the order were to be sent to Canara—one to the Judge, one to the plaintiff, and one to the vakeel. It would never do to have this matter gone on without the full knowledge of the parties.

Mr. White concurred, and the *rule nisi* for the transference of the case to the Bombay jurisdiction was accordingly granted.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE FULL BENCH.

FURSHOTUM MUNSOOKH, (NEPHEW OF KUSHUNDAS BHUGWANDAS) DECEASED *v* RUNCHORE PURSHOTUM.

THE following important judgment in the above case was delivered the other day in the High Court, Appellate Side, before a Full Bench, consisting of the Hon. the Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill, and the Hon. Mr. Justice West:—

Case referred under section 22 of Act XI. of 1865 by the Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad.

WESTROPP, Chief Justice.—This case having come in the first instance before my brothers Melvill and Kemball, they referred to a Full Bench the question "—Whether a debtor of a deceased person who has paid his debt to the widow of a deceased person, holding her to be the heir, is entitled in a suit brought in a Court of Small Causes for the recovery of the same debt by a person holding a certificate of heirship as granted subsequently to the payment, which shows that the widow, and not holder of the certificate, is the legal heir." Our brothers Melvill and Kemball add the following remark:—"The plaintiff relies on the case Daunodar Bapoji *v.* Ginga (Bombay High Court Reports, 31.) The defendant relies on the decision in Shripat Ramchander *v.* Vitoji Mulharji (4 Bombay High Court Reports, 178), and Marya Ragho *v.* Balajee Shivram (page 3 of 1866). We find a difficulty in reconciling the decisions in these cases, and therefore refer the question for determination by the Full Bench." The question has accordingly been argued before my brothers Gibbs, and Melvill and myself, by Mr. Jairajal Mahurachand for the defendant Runchore Purshotum, the alleged debtor, who paid the debt to the widow of the deceased creditor, and by Mr. Nagindas Tulsidas for the plaintiff, who holds a certificate of heirship to the deceased, and is administrator under the Small Causes Court at Ahmedabad, to his nephew. Certificates of heirship are given under Regulation VIII. of 1827, which regulation consists of a preamble and two chapters. The first part of the preamble recites as follows:—"Whereas at the same time that it is in general desirable that the heirs, executors, or legal administrators of the persons deceased, should, unless their right is disputed, be allowed to assume the management or sue for the recovery of property belonging to the estate, without the interference of Courts of Justice, it is yet in some cases necessary or convenient that such heirs, executors, or administrators in order to give confidence to persons in possession of, or indebted to the estate, should be required, and letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* were granted to Maguire. In an action by him against the defendant it was held that the payment on account of Marsnall, as the lawful administrator, was valid, and that Maguire, the second administrator, could recover the balance only. Sevan *v.* L

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION for entrance and for degrees commenced yesterday. Last year the number of examinees was not far short of 2,300. This year it is 2,409, viz., 1,902 for the Entrance, and 509 for the First Arts Examination. It is a matter of some little difficulty to find accommodation for so many.—*Englishman*, Nov. 28.

A QUEER WAY OF GETTING INFORMATION.—In order to obtain correct information of all births and deaths, we see that under the bye-laws of certain municipalities in the North-Western Provinces, the sweepers are bound to give information of any birth or death within twenty-four hours of the occurrence. This order, however, is not to exempt the relatives from their obligation to furnish similar information.

THE THORNHILL MEMORIAL.—A notice, which we publish elsewhere, announces that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will lay the foundation-stone of the Thornhill Memorial on Friday morning next. The considerable time which has elapsed since the death of Cuthbert Thornhill has hardly weakened the sorrow for his loss, and certainly not at all the respect for his memory. We anticipate a large assemblage of his friends, both native and European, at Friday's ceremonial in his honour.—*Pioneer*.

IMPUDENT.—A correspondent writing to us from a Mofussil station makes a very modest request. "I am very anxious," says this gentleman, "to spend my time in writing to improve my hand, as it is of a shocking character, I have many dull leisure hours, so I hit upon a plan, that is, to beg you to accept of my service as a correspondent to your paper. I want no wages except a copy of the paper every day." As a first instalment of his work our new friend sends us an extract from the *Tablet!*—*Madras Athenæum*.

A PARSEE CONVERT TO CHRISTIANITY.—Last Thursday morning, the Reverend Father Pagani, senior Roman Catholic chaplain, Kurrachee, performed a very interesting and agreeable ceremony, by baptising a Parsee young man, named Ardaseer Cursetjee. The name given him is John Clement Mackey, Mr. and Mrs. William Noonan having stood sponsors on the occasion. We believe that this is the first Parsee who has embraced the Roman Catholic faith.—*Sindian*.

SUICIDE.—Last Wednesday afternoon, a gunner belonging to the 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, named Robert Fraser, shot himself. It was, we learn, through a temporary fit of insanity that the man committed the deed. The gunner came out to India in 1857, and was much liked for his honesty and respectable habits. Within the last few days, however, he took to hard drinking. He was buried on Thursday morning, with military honours. It would appear that Driver Kelly, who was seated about six yards away cleaning his things, was also struck in the thigh by the same bullet, and is now in hospital.—*Ibid.*

THE Rajmehal correspondent of the Bengal *Education Gazette* writes to say that at a distance of about six miles from the place the bank of the Ganges has begun to give way, and already the greater part of the village of Dhurumpore is under water. If it continues to give way in the same ratio as now, perhaps in the course of a month or two there will be no vestige whatever of the villages of Manikchuk, Milkib Kootee, Khanpore, &c. Should the Government appoint an engineer with a view to adopting preventive measures, the zemindars of the province may, according to their respective means, help in the matter of expense.

A SUSPICIOUS looking Mahomedan, apparently a native of Upper Punjab, was apprehended on Thursday by the bailiff in the building occupied by the Appellate Side of the High Court. He was loafing about, and asked of a chaprassee who the *Burra Sahib* of the Court was. On being interrogated as to what his business with the *Burra Sahib* was, he did not return any satisfactory answer, and gradually became insolent. His brother, he said, served in the army, and he wanted some money. He was promptly made over to the police. He lives in some mosque the name of which he does not know, and has recently arrived at Calcutta.—*Indian Mirror*.

THE KING OF BURMAH AND HIS MINISTER YAU.—We hear from Mandalay of the degredation of a man who may be called the "Warwick" of Burmah proper, the Yau Atween-Woon. His crimes were drinking wine, taking bribes, and speaking ill of his Majesty, and the Court sentenced him to degradation from his rank, to have his crime cried over the town with beat of gong, and to be banished to Mogoung. The latter is equivalent in many instances to a sentence of death, culprits seldom returning. The King in altering the last three portions of the sentence said he could never forget the Yau's previous services to him, and therefore remitted the sentence to six months imprisonment. After six months if his dynasty last so long, His Majesty will probably reinstate the Yau Atween-Woon, the cleverest Minister he has, and we hope His Majesty will take to heart some of the unpalatable truths, for having expressed which the minister is now undergoing punishment.—*Rangoon Mail*, Nov. 22.

ATTACK BY BURMESE ON A STEAMER.—An attack by a mob of Burmese on the steamer Agra at Donabyoo has been reported to us as follows. It seems that at 10 a.m. on the 6th instant the Agra put into Donabyoo for fuel, and on coming alongside the bank a plank was placed at a landing stage. Fuel was taken in as usual when the steamer was about leaving a lascar went across the plank to lift it out of the mud. A Burman met him half way, and neither giving any accommodation to the other and the plank being a narrow one, the Burman is said to have settled the difficulty of passing by knocking the lascar overboard. The native, however, picked himself up and knocked the Burman down, and as if the whole affair had been previously arranged, a mob of Burmese commenced an indiscriminate attack on the vessel with billets of firewood with which several of the crew and passengers were struck. One of the crew of the Agra being observed on shore a rush was made at him by the Burmese, and had not the whole crew and their officers gone to his rescue, it would doubtless have fared hard with him. The Burmans, however, turned tail on seeing a determined charge, but the retreat to the steamer being sounded, they again came on and blank cartridge had to be fired to make them disperse. The steamer then got way on her, and just as she was leaving Donabyoo four members of the police force were observed on shore. The whole affair is very extraordinary, and we hope full enquiry will be made into its origin.—*Rangoon Mail, Nov.* 22.

"BEYOND THE SIND FRONTIER."

THE forty soldiers of the Shah Gazee of Lus, who arrived in Kurrachee some time ago, for the purpose, as it was said, of protecting the tax collector at the Hubb toll gate, returned to Beyla on the 22nd instant.

A few days ago, a camel laden with wool, valued at Rs. 305, the property of a Pathan merchant, named Mahomed Khan, whilst proceeding from Lus to Kurrachee, was carried away by some of the rebels in the Khan of Khelat's territory, about 20 miles distant from Kurrachee. Through the exertions of the Kurrachee police, the camel and the wool were recovered.—*Sindian*, Nov. 25.

YOU'RE ANOTHER.

(*Madras Mail.*)

IN our issue of the 23rd instant, we printed the resolution which the Government of Bombay placed on record—immediately after Mr. Arthur Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, had embarked for Europe. The resolution is exceedingly severe; and bearing in mind the ostentatious publicity that was characteristic of all Mr. Crawford's municipal doings, the question naturally suggests itself, why did the Government defer offering any opinion on his proceedings until he had left the country? Municipal affairs in the town of Bombay form a standing dish for readers of Bombay newspapers, to the exclusion of more widely interesting topics; and however much Mr. Crawford may have erred, his audacity was straightforward, and known unto all men. If the Government were in the dark about his financing they are greatly to blame; but if they could not possibly have been in the dark, their position is a pusillanimous attempt to shirk responsibility by heaping odium on an absent man. Under the circumstances, therefore, we feel justified in plagiarising the resolution in the following minute thereon:—

"The *Madras Mail* fully recognizes the ability, zeal, and energy displayed by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald in the five years during which he has held the post of Governor of Bombay, and it does not need to be reminded of the great improvements which have been effected during that time in the state of the city of Bombay, and in all points connected with the health and material well-being of its inhabitants. That much good work has done of a character which will be permanent, and which will render future progress comparatively easy, the *Madras Mail* can state without fear of contradiction, but while acknowledging, to the fullest extent, the benefits which have been realized during Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's tenure of office, as well as the difficulties with which he has had to contend, in consequence of his entering upon his duties with an absolute ignorance of the financial condition of the Municipality which he was expected to supervise, the *Madras Mail* cannot shut its eyes to the hasty improvidence and recklessness of many of the Municipal Commissioner's proceedings, and to the culpable disregard exhibited by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald to the responsibilities incidental to his position as the final referee on matters relating to public property of great value, and as to the dispensing of large public revenues. With reference more especially to the loan obtained by the Municipal Commissioner, with the cognizance of the Controller, from the Bank of Bombay, in October 1870, on the security of the promissory notes which belonged to the Sinking Fund required to be reserved for the repayment of the House-rate and Market loans, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, if he had considered for a moment, must have been aware that the Municipality could under no circumstances have confirmed an act of the Commissioner's that, though winked at by the Government, was a direct evasion of the law, and has been correctly characterized by the Committee as a breach of faith with the public creditor. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's state of health, which renders his presence in the city of Bombay dangerous to his comfort, has compelled him to vacate his house at Malabar Hill, and to proceed to Poona, and to other pleasant places; and this circumstance, coupled with the fact that his time will be up in a few months, has relieved the *Madras Mail* from the necessity of formally protesting against his continuance in an office, in which, notwithstanding his past good services in the Conservative cause, and many eminent convivial qualities, he has not shown a due regard for the interests of the public of the city of Bombay."

THE last number of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* fairly runs over with conundrums. We reproduce a few of the worst:—Can gun-boats "shoot" the rapids without triggers? (with outriggers.) Why part of the rifle is like an email? The breech of the piece. Why are handcuffs like guide books? Because they are made for two wrists.

IN the *brick church* at Aldershot (the others are of wood) it is the custom to make an offertory collection every Sunday, some of the officers carrying round the plates. One Sunday last month an officer of the 67th in performing this duty came to the seat of an officer named Garde. Halting opposite to him, the collector looked Mr. Garde full in the face, and holding out the plate called out in a commanding voice:—"Garde, present alms."

THE MONOPOLY OF BENGAL CIVILIANS DOOMED.

(*Indian Daily News*, Nov. 27.)

REFERRING to an article, in which we recently pointed out that one practical consequence of a complete separation between the judicial and executive departments would be the depreciation of the value of judicial appointments, the *Bombay Gazette* endeavours to show that it is only on the "lucky Bengal side" that any weight can be attached to our argument. By lucky, we suppose is meant that happy or unhappy combination of circumstances, which, until very recently, has conspired to keep all the very highest offices under the Government in the hands of Bengal Civilians. It is easy, however, to see that the monopoly of the Bengal Civilians has already been doomed; and that with the extensive tours through the minor Presidencies, which are said to form a portion of Lord Mayo's programme of his reign, opportunities will be offered to real merit throughout the country of forcing itself upon the attention of the Viceroy. We cannot for a moment suppose that any Viceroy, and least of all any Viceroy who has no particular associations connected with India, would deliberately advance the interests of any clique in the public service, to the prejudice of claims of men of equal merit who do not happen to be about his person. Moreover, it seems to us that it will be impossible to go on governing the Empire much longer from a corner in Eastern Bengal; and it seems highly probable that a lengthened residence in each of the Presidencies, for a period of time proportioned to their relative importance, will constitute one of the necessary conditions of the tenure of Viceregal authority. And when that comes about, Bengal will no longer be "lucky." No doubt, regard being had to the paramount importance of Bengal amongst the three Presidencies of India, by far the longest portion of a Governor-General's term of office would need, under almost any conceivable arrangement, to be passed on this side of India. Nevertheless, no portion of this period, which might be told off for residence in Bombay or Madras, would—if there were simple justice observed in the division of time—be insufficient to familiarise the Viceroy with the circumstances of those Presidencies, and to acquaint him with the merits of its most deserving officers. Would not our argument carry more weight than the *Bombay Gazette* now attaches to it, when the arrangements to which we have referred are consummated?

In case, however, our contemporary may be disposed to regard such a consummation as something too good to be realised within the present generation, we may still point to the Council Memberships, which are equally open to all branches of the Covenanted Civil Service, for which it is quite open to the subordinate Governments to recommend officers whom they may desire to make over to the Government of India, and which are the stepping-stones to the charge of independent administrations. This of course is only the theory of the matter; and it is undeniable that it has very seldom been enforced in practice; but the fault seems to us to lie either with the Civilians of the other Presidencies, or with the heads of the subordinate Governments; and certainly not with the Supreme Government, which wants the ablest servants that it can procure, and generally secures the services of those who turn up first. We would advise the Bombay and Madras services to practice this trick of turning up, when required. It is absurd to suppose that there is not a wealth of talent and ability at present blushing unseen, and wasting its fragrance on minor Presidency air.

FALLING BRIDGES.

REFERRING to the new bridge over the Vellar being carried away by a flood only a few days after it had been opened for traffic, the *Madras Times* says:—

Of course the excuse will be that the storm was beyond all recorded precedents; that the water rose higher than was deemed possible; that floating trees acted as hydraulic rams beating against the piers; and a host of other things equally absurd. We are sick of hearing them and ashamed that the authorities should so readily accept such falsities. What is an engineer worth who forgets to take into account sudden tropical storms! What is his skill if a floating tree can knock away the keystone of his arch or loosen the face of his pier! What are his powers of calculation if he cannot tell what amount of water must run off the soil from a rainfall of six inches in the twenty-four hours! These are simple things, yet apparently too difficult for five out of six of the Presidency engineers. Such failures as that of the Vellar bridge are a disgrace, not only to the engineer who is primarily responsible, but also to the Government and to the whole country whose boasted powers of vaunted civilization are defied, overcome, triumphantly mocked by a paltry stream in the sight of a million of the subject people. The money wrested from the people by a host of new-fangled taxes is deliberately cast into a monsoon torrent—a waste, a blunder, and a wrong.

We write strongly, but every honest man must feel strongly on such a matter. We impeach the engineer who designed the bridge, the Superintending Engineer who sanctioned the design, the Secretary who passed it; as incapable, as unfaithful servants of the Government, as bunglers of the important interests committed to their care. The Government is not directly liable, for it must accept the word of its responsible subordinates; but it is indirectly liable for the damage because of the despicably weak attitude it assumes towards the wrongdoers. Who ever heard of an engineer being dismissed because his bridge broke down? Who has known of a man being called upon to refund the loss occasioned by his carelessness or to resign the service? There ought to be but one rule in such matters—if an engineer officer cannot make buildings that shall stand he should cease to be an engineer officer. There is the Government bakery at Bangalore failing to pieces, although its new face is still on it. It is true that, spurred on by Lord Mayo, the Government has called for information concerning its builder. But who believes that the builder will be adequately punished unless, by the way, he should prove to be a Civil Engineer? In that case the offender will probably be picked out of the service, and the fact will be published abroad as a proof of the energy of the local Government. Friends to military rank are far more efficacious in keeping the offender on his legs than the stone and chunam in maintaining the bridge on its piers. A persistent determination on the part of the Madras Government to hold the builders of the falling bridges responsible would have a most wonderful effect in strengthening the mortar, toughening the stone, widening the arches, deepening the foundations, and perpetuating the bridges hereafter to be erected.

An engineering critic at our elbow suggests that we are too hard on the engineer and too soft on the Government in one great point. We are said to have omitted all mention of the heavy pressure of financial economy—that it frequently happens that the first estimate of an engineer is returned as too expensive; it must be cut down and that considerably. The engineer had taken into account the true water-way, the proper depth of foundation, &c., and had exhibited the principles. He is required to cut down his estimate, and must do it. He cannot do it without sacrificing some water way, a few feet of foundation or taking so many cubic feet away from the piers. The necessary result is that the structure is weakened and gives way when the maximum strain is upon it. There probably is a good deal of truth in this—how much we cannot say. But though it materially adds to the fault of Government or to the D. P. W. Secretary, we cannot admit that it removes the onus from the engineer. It is his first duty to act conscientiously, and to erect structures that will stand. It will never be that Government should force an officer to build a bridge when he plainly and earnestly informs Government that such a bridge will not stand. Our experience of Government is altogether different. It is morbidly desirous of avoiding technical responsibility. If the officer do his duty, the answer of Government will not be to proceed at all hazards, but to wait till sufficient funds are available. Scores of useful works have been thus postponed, and rightly. It is a thousand times better that a stream should remain unbridged, than that a futile attempt be made to span it.

We have all heard yet another excuse—that under the present system the engineer officer is so tied to office work that he cannot inspect the works at any particular spot so often as is imperatively necessary. If the failure were the result of bad material, as in the north of India, there would be some force in this, though not much. As a matter of fact it has seldom happened in this Presidency that inferior material is the cause of failure. It is proverb among the natives that there is no stone like a Government stuff. The failure in Madras is almost always in the design; with regard to bridges generally in the too limited water-way. In three cases out of four the water tops the bridge, washes away the roadway, and then breaks away the bridge from within. In the fourth case the foundation is exposed and the whole affair collapses. In both, the fault is in the design. The design is faulty, because it was drawn up without sufficient enquiry. The engineer visits the spot, marks the ordinary high water line, asks the neighbouring villagers the highest range of the water they remember, and then calculates his bridge. Both means of information fail him. The ordinary monsoon water line teaches him nothing regarding the storm line of ten years back. The oldest inhabitant is very glib concerning his memories, but he too cannot separate the storm line from the lines of high monsoon rain of the five or six years previous. The engineer may say "as high as this or this?" and the villager will always nod his head. He will name any height the officer chooses, to point. The only safe guide is to make all such enquiries as carefully as possible, and then add about three feet to the maximum thus arrived at. Great moral courage is required to make this addition always. As is recognized by the old Indian to avoid the "one year more." This three feet may be given either in height or in proportionate width of way. We could name men who never lost or risked a bridge by the adoption of this simple rule. It is true that this addition always enchances the cost, and hence the necessity of moral courage. But what penny-wise policy is it to risk the lakhs the bridge will cost in any case, for the sake of saving the few thousands the extra height of pier will demand.

For the sake of its own credit, for the waste of money involved, because of the deep interest the whole population has in the matter, we call upon Government to make stringent enquiry into the case of the Vellar bridge, and as it would value its own good name and the well-being of the millions committed to its charge, to cause the full weight of its anger to rest upon those who so designed and sanctioned and erected the Vellar bridge that a storm such has comes every ten years or so should carry the bridge away within a few days of its completion.

MR. HARNESS was conversing one day with a prison chaplain, and asked him whether his ministry had been attended with success. Very little, was the reply, and then the chaplain told him that he had had great hopes of three men who had been condemned to death. He was most assiduous in the study of a Bible he had given him. The chaplain, after great exertion, obtained a commutation of the sentence. "I called to inform him of my success. His gratitude knew no bounds; he said I was his preserver, his deliverer. 'And here,' he added, as he grasped my hand in parting, 'here is your Bible. I may as well return it to you, for I hope that I shall never want it again.'"

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In describing its unequalled efficacy in general debility, Dr. Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmunds, observes: "I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

DEPARTURE FROM MADRAS OF SIR COLLEY SCOTLAND.

SIR COLLEY SCOTLAND left Madras on Tuesday forenoon by the 10-50 train for Bombay. Among those who were present to take leave of Sir Colley Scotland were His Excellency the Governor, the Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon. J. D. Sim, Sir Walter Morgan, the Hon. Mr. Kernan, the Hon. Mr. Holloway, the Hon. Mr. Kindersley, the Hon. Mr. Innes, the Hon. R. S. Ellis, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Wigram, Dr. Hunter, Colonel Fordyce, Captain the Hon. J. S. Napier, Mr. Raganada Shastri, Mr. Muthusawmy Iyer, Dr. Sanjiva Row, Mr. Srenevasa Iyer, Mr. Lutchmapathi Naidu, Mr. S. Parthasardy Iyengar, &c. There was no representative of the European or East Indian barristers on the platform.

MR. FAWCETT ON MR. LOWE'S BUDGET.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

MR. FAWCETT, writing in the *Fortnightly Review* on the position of the Government, makes the following observations upon the Budget of the year:—

"Within four days after the Budget had been introduced, in the neighbourhood of the House of Commons there was witnessed a scene as unusual as it was instructive. When Mr. Lowe first announced the match tax, he raised a prejudice against it by stating that he had borrowed it from a country which possesses one of the worst of all systems of taxation; this prejudice was further increased by an impression he created that his selection of this particular impost was influenced by the opportunity it gave him of making a mild classical joke. This tax would not only have brought distress to thousands of the poorest inhabitants of London, but they were excited to a state of almost revolutionary fury at the heartless way in which they justly thought the tax had been imposed. Mr. Lowe was so absorbed by his classical pun, that he could not bring himself to speak one word of regret or sympathy in reference to the suffering the tax would cause. The matchmakers and match sellers assembled in thousands on the Thames Embankment, and the demonstration so alarmed the Government that they surrounded St. Stephen's by an army of policemen, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, afraid to face the crowd, and protected by a bodyguard, came down as it were in secrecy to the House of Commons. Who could imagine that a Ministry could have so blundered as in two years to produce such a change as this? Not only had the match-tax to be abandoned, but the whole Budget was virtually withdrawn; and then was enacted one of the most discreditable things ever done in Parliament. The whole of the additional taxation required for the expense involved in reorganizing the army was thrown upon one class—the payers of income-tax. Mr. Lowe had only a week previously in the strongest possible language condemned such a policy, and declared how essential it was that increased expenditure should be borne partly by direct, partly by indirect taxation. Did the House of Commons ever witness such inconsistency before? Here was the great apostle of the dangers of democracy; here was the very man who had again and again predicted that an extended suffrage would bring with it this peril, that the majority would believe themselves from taxation at the expense of the minority. And yet he did not hesitate to afflict his country with the very evil about which he had uttered so many eloquent warnings. Those who attempt to defend the Government by saying that only Mr. Lowe was responsible for the Budget really increase rather than lessen the blame which is justly due to the Ministry. It is impossible to enter too earnest a protest against the doctrine of individual responsibility. If the Budget is not to be considered a joint Ministerial act, the country is not governed by a Cabinet, but by so many separate heads of departments. If, however, the Ministry were consulted, we might as well attempt to unravel a mystery of the Sphynx, as to suggest how it could be that financiers like Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Cardwell ever permitted Mr. Lowe to bring forward such propositions."

THE DANGERS OF CARICATURING.

THE Parisians were astonished the other day at the seizure of the *Grelot* for publishing a caricature of the Emperor, and the Red papers are very angry at the little speech made by M Dufaure, Chief of the press department, to the editor of the *Grelot*:—"I do not wish you to insult the Emperor. His Majesty is very popular, and there is a violent reaction in his favour in Paris. We receive every day letters from workmen which reproach us with allowing him to be attacked. Besides, all Governments are in a measure bound together [solidaire]." However this may be, M. Villemot reminds us (con rymes that they are capable of indulging in caricatures, and that this dangerous propensity has even hampered the negotiations of the Government.

Apropos of a certain sketch of an elderly gentleman with a pointed helmet and a timepiece let into his back, M. Villemot informs certain patriots that the caricature, if it raised a laugh in Paris, was viewed in a very serious manner at Berlin. "Versailles was at that time negotiating the evacuation of the six departments which are now being liberated. Suddenly Versailles learned that instead of according what had been demanded, the Cabinet of Berlin, without a word of warning, flooded Champagne with more troops. What did the arrival of these new regiments mean? Count d'Arnim was telegraphed to for an explanation in such terms as these:—'Why send reinforcements? Much flattered at the attention, but not required.' To this Count d'Arnim answered: 'French comic journal publishes caricature of my royal master bedizened with clocks. The joke has much amused us. Fresh regiments sent to express thanks.'" This was the reason why the Government came to the determination to be severe on caricatures.—*Pall Mall Budget*.

THE AMUSEMENTS OF THE WORKING MAN.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Nov. 3.)

THERE are several questions about the so-called new social movement beyond the question of its origin. The exact meaning which some of the proposals included in its programme bore in the mind of their author or author is a subject of endless speculation. Perhaps the most difficult point to understand is, as we have said before, what in the world would be meant by a village with a perfect organization and the power to acquire lands for the common good. The simplest and most natural at first sight is the proposed provision of public recreation grounds for the working class of cities. Yet we doubt whether there is any subject on which more mischief is generally made than on the tastes of that class for innocent amusement. Some persons (and among them it is not probably unjust to place the framer of the social movement programme) appear to think that no recreation is open to the working man except walking in comparatively pure air on grass or amid flower-beds. That he has coarser tastes would not be denied; but they are regarded as so coarse as to be absolutely inadmissible, and therefore as beyond consideration. It is not, however, in any way true that there are moral objections to the working man's indulging in pretty pleasure grounds. He cannot be justified in his liking for a rat-hunt or a dog-fight; but there are a good many more of his pleasures and fancies which seem vulgar enough to persons belonging to other sections of society, but to which nobody not labouring for a livelihood under similar conditions has the smallest right to take exception.

We think there is very little doubt that if the working classes had pieces of ground with grass and trees universally placed at their disposal, with liberty to arrange them as they pleased, they would turn them into something more like Cremorne Gardens, one particular being always excepted. They would certainly not wish them to be shut at dusk, but would infinitely prefer them to be lighted up with gas. They would certainly like facilities for shooting at a mark. They would enjoy having their fortunes told and looking at rope-dancers. They would not be averse to seeing trumpery plays and ballets in a makeshift theatre, nor would they strongly object to a platform on which their daughters might dance with their "young men." All this leads directly to the suspicion that, just while all the world was talking of ambitions and [illegible] schemes for making life pleasanter to the overworked city artisans, the policy of closing places of amusement which has been started by the Middlesex magistrates was depriving the artisans of [illegible] of considerable item in their few pleasures. It is really singular how completely their interests have been lost sight of. Canon Cromwell and the vestry of Chelsea have had a hearing. The lessee of Cremorne Gardens has been heard. But, though it has come incidentally that the majority, and possibly the large majority, of visitors to this class of places (we do not mean to this particular place) consists of London workmen with their families, nobody has stopped to consider whether a sudden vindication of public morality might not be effected at the cost of persons who have not a thought of an immoral object in going themselves and taking their wives and daughters in the evening to an open space in which there is light and music. It is curious to inquire what will be the probable effects on the life of the working class of maintaining the licensing system in all its forms, but applying it with a new and unprecedented strictness. When the public-house, the music hall, and the gardens for walking and dancing have all been closed, is the workman to choose only between going to church and listening to Mr. Odger in Trafalgar-square?

The plea for closing Cremorne Gardens and setting a precedent fatal to the future establishment of any such places of amusement is of course entitled to some weight. It is said that the ubiquitous class which is only referred to in print to be called unfortunate is numerously represented there, and that though no complaint is made of violations of decency or disturbances of order, yet these persons do in effect ply their trade; and that this is additionally proved by the state of the neighbourhood. Here it is to be observed no class of visitors is more entirely free from any imputation of encouraging this class than the generality of the public. The barrel of the labouring man for the women who compose it is genuine and thorough—a point in the little understood feelings of the working class which has been seized both by Mr. Dickens and by Mr. Anthony Trollope. The truth seems to be that among the various attractions of Cremorne Gardens a considerable number of the persons who in the simple London vernacular are called the "cad" and the "swell." Where one sex supplies groups of this sort the other is apparently sure to furnish the class whose presence is the great recommendation of having the licence. It seems strangely absurd to confound these men and women with the workmen and their families, and it is equally absurd that our practice of licensing should be founded on this confusion. We have no intention of dealing at present with the extremely difficult questions which are raised by the existence of the class of unfortunate women; but making the assumption on which the Middlesex magistrates seem to act—that it is desirable to keep this class from all places of public resort—there is still something monstrous in the system of effecting this object by closing the doors of all places to which they go, though otherwise open to no sort of objection. We do not know how the magistrates have in former cases attempted to attach express conditions to their licences, but if the state of the law prevents this, it is at least as worth while attempting alter it as agitating for turning country villages into municipalities. It would be a far better expedient to give the police powers of regulating these gardens extending much beyond the mere maintenance of order. Our licencing system seems, in fact, to be in very much the same condition in which our administration of criminal justice was a century ago. The severity and the capriciousness were both owing to the non-existence of any force resembling the police. As there was no machinery for the systematic detection and prevention of crime, it was necessary to rely exclusively on the deterrent effects of punishments; and thus, whenever it became urgently requisite to stop the spread of any particular crime, like the forgery of one-pound notes, there was nothing to be done except first to make the offence capital, and then to hang the offenders by scores till forgery became rare. Robert Peel sufficiently quickly made the present law merciful at the same moment that he gave the country a force of police. But the refusal of licences at quarter sessions is still pretty much as the hangman's rope was formerly. There is nothing like systematic regulation of these pastimes, as said I was his preserver, his deliverer. 'And here,' he added, as he grasped my hand in parting, 'here is your Bible. I may as well return it to you, for I hope that I shall never want it again.'"

We have very little sympathy with any of the persons or bodies engaged in promoting or opposing the movement against Cremorne Gardens, save only the workmen who have had no opportunity of being heard. We think that Canon Cromwell and his pupils might have perfectly well managed to sleep through the siege of Strasburgh. We think that the Chelsea vestry might have recollected that other persons besides the Chelsea ratepayers are interested in the continuance, under proper restrictions, of places of amusement intended for all London. We think that the Middlesex magistrates might have reflected that, if the condition of Cremorne Gardens is objectionable, a considerable part of the blame rests on those who have renewed the licence for a long series of years without asking questions or annexing conditions. The lessee of these gardens may reasonably complain of having had no warning, but it is impossible to hold him blameless. It is impossible that he should be unaware of the character and objects of a certain class of regular visitors, and it is incredible that he could not have prevented or limited their admission. He is not obliged to let everybody in who offers him a shilling, and the person who offer a shilling for the purpose of making larger gains are quite capable of indentification. At all events, he might have invented some machinery for finding out who was who, and might have reckoned its cost among his necessary expenses.

ARMY OFFICERS AND MONEY-LENDERS.

ON Saturday morning, Oct. 28th, at Marlborough-street Police-court, Rowland Barnett, alias Samuel Nowell, of No. 7, Little St. James'-street, described as an agent, was examined before Mr. Knox, on a warrant charging him with stealing £45 from Lieut. Andrew Thomas Boyle, of the 88th Connaught Rangers, on the 16th of June last.

Mr. Douglas Straight prosecuted; and Mr. Montagu Williams defended.

Mr. Straight, in opening the case, said that the action was instituted by Lieutenant Boyle, whose only object was, if possible, to see if persons who preyed upon young officers, as he had been preyed upon, were to be allowed to go about without being brought under the cognizance of the law. The charge he had to prefer against the prisoner was one of a twofold nature, namely, that of stealing the sum of £45, and also of obtaining a cheque for that amount by false pretences. The prisoner, who had used the name of Nowell, but whose real name was Barnett, carried on business at No. 7, Little St. James'-street, as a bill discounter, and was in the habit of sending circulars to young officers in the army, to the effect that he was ready to make advances of a pecuniary nature. In the month of June last the prosecutor, failing to receive his remittance from India, instead of going to his solicitor, who would at once have made him an advance, recollected a circular he had previously received, and went to No. 7, Little St. James'-street, where he saw the prisoner, and told him that he wanted the sum of £50. The prisoner replied that they did not do business to such a small amount, and that nothing was lent under £100. Prosecutor said he did not require so much, but that he would take it, and the prisoner then replied that if Lieut. Boyle would give his acceptance for £100 for three months he would pay the sum of £85 into his account to Sir A. M'Gregor and Co., the army agents. The prisoner asked the prosecutor for an assignment of his commission, which he also gave, the assignment being asked for as a further security for the repayment of the money. Something was then said by the prisoner as to the prosecutor's identity, and the prisoner asked the prosecutor to give him a cheque on his bankers for the sum of £45, stating that if the cheque were cashed he should then be satisfied as to the prosecutor's identity. The prosecutor would swear that he would never have parted with the cheque for the £45 unless he had been satisfied that the £85 would have been paid into his bankers, as promised by the prisoner. The false action on the part of the prisoner was that he represented himself to be prepared to advance money when he was not in a position to do so. Subsequently the prisoner wrote a letter to the prosecutor thanking him for the "loan of £45," there being no pretence whatever for saying the cheque was given by the prosecutor to the prisoner as a loan, the prisoner having previously told the prosecutor that it was a mere matter of form in asking for it, and that he could have the £45 whenever he liked to ask for it, and that it was merely taking the money with one hand and paying it back with the other, and he (Mr. Straight) should show that the whole affair was a sham and fraud from beginning to end. Subsequently a sum of £80 was found by the prosecutor to be paid to his account by a Mr. Lewis, of Burlington-gardens, and not by the prisoner. The cheque for £45 was paid to the person presenting it—a Mr. Bovey, an hotel keeper, at whose house the prisoner was in the habit of visiting, and two notes of £20, which that person received, were converted into gold the same day. The prosecutor would state that he only received £35 for his £100 acceptance; and that, at the time he gave the prisoner the cheque, he had not sufficient at his bankers to meet it. As the prisoner had only been taken into custody the previous night, and a large quantity of papers had been found in his possession, he (Mr. Straight) should, after calling the prosecutor, have to ask for a remand.

Mr. Montagu Williams said, in the original writ it was stated for money lent.

The prosecutor said he told his attorneys to do what they thought best, and they had done so. Mr. Straight asked for a remand.

Mr. Montagu Williams said, as to the larceny of the cheque, there was an end to that after what the prosecutor had just stated. He hoped that the prisoner's own recognisance to appear would be taken if he were remanded.

Mr. Straight said it was only proper that he should state that in certain proceedings taken under somewhat similar circumstances at Croydon the prisoner had failed to appear when called on his subpœna, and he therefore thought substantial bail should be required.

Detective Sergeant Butcher said he had used due diligence, but had a difficulty in finding the prisoner. Last night he saw him in custody of Detectives Beechey and Pickels, who knew there was a warrant out against him.

Mr. Straight said he believed the prisoner had offered the detectives £10 each to let him go.

Mr. Knox said all he wanted was to secure the prisoner's future attendance, and he should require two sureties in £200 each with notice of bail.

AN INDIAN BLUE STOCKING.—A London paper facetiously chronicles a bit of information which may have an interest for ourselves as well as for home circles: "The arrival in London of the Great Hindoo blue-stocking, Rungeana Garry, is announced for the first week in December. This lady is expected to be the chief lion of the London season. Her lecture on 'Human Being' has caused a great sensation in India. The Hindoo gentlemen are all enchanted with Rungeana Garry, who ingures will not face veiled to her mouth, and earnestly advocates the superiority of men over women. A talking match between this lady and another fascinating lecturer would be an interesting bit of sport."

"DON'T FORGET THE 'BUTLER!'"—At a recent ordination one of the candidates for deacon's orders was so low in his theological attainments, that he was very near being "plucked." As, however, he had been strongly recommended to the bishop for his piety and zeal, his lordship consented to ordain him, but warned him that he must study very diligently before he came up to the next examination, urging him especially to familiarise himself with that well known theological work, "Butler's Analogy." When the young man departed, his lordship accompanied him to the door. He seated himself in the omnibus, to proceed to the railway station. The bishop went up to him kindly, shook hands with him, and as a parting reminder about the "Analogy," exclaimed, "Good bye, Mr.——; don't forget the 'Butler.'"—"Oh no, my lord," replied Mr.——, "I've just given him five shillings!"

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various homœopathic manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers produced their extraordinary production of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills,—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

INFANT LIFE.—The importance of proper food for young children has occupied the attention of medical men for many years, and Dr. Barker, the well-known London Physician, has entitled to the great value of the Food prepared by "Savory and Moore," the Chemists to the Royal Families of England, France, and Belgium. Merit alone has caused it to be used in the Royal Nurseries, and the public can purchase it with full directions of any Chemist or Storekeeper, but be sure that "Savory and Moore's" names and address, 143, New Bond Street, appear on the label.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1245 Eastern Light, McFee—N. & Sorabjee.
1402 British Princess, Stewart—Owen & Okell.
1303 Mahabaleshwar, Corney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1339 Prince Regent, Glague—The Captain.
1388 Royal Sovereign, Curphey—Larence & Co.
1270 Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1186 The Foundling, Varian—Edward Bates & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Scott & Willcox.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1249 Arundell, Crocker—Davidass & Visram.

FOR PENANG.

520 Henry Sempi, Guerin—The Captain.

FOR RANGOON.

1014 Tirrell, Morgan—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1184 Albert Victor, Clark—Stenhouse & Co.
1334 Algonquin, Gordon—The Captain.
1400 Birmingham, Durham—Gas Co.
405 Claverhouse, Strachan—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1278 Chrysolite, Cruickshank—Volkart Brothers.
1315 Cleopatra, Doane—The Captain.
1499 Dallam Tower, Rhind—Stenhouse & Co.
1787 Enoch Train, Lane—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
724 Inverness, Donkin.
664 John Peacock,